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THE GRAPHIC

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 528.—Vol. XXI.

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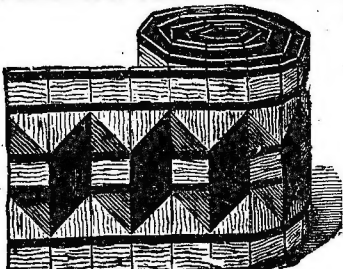
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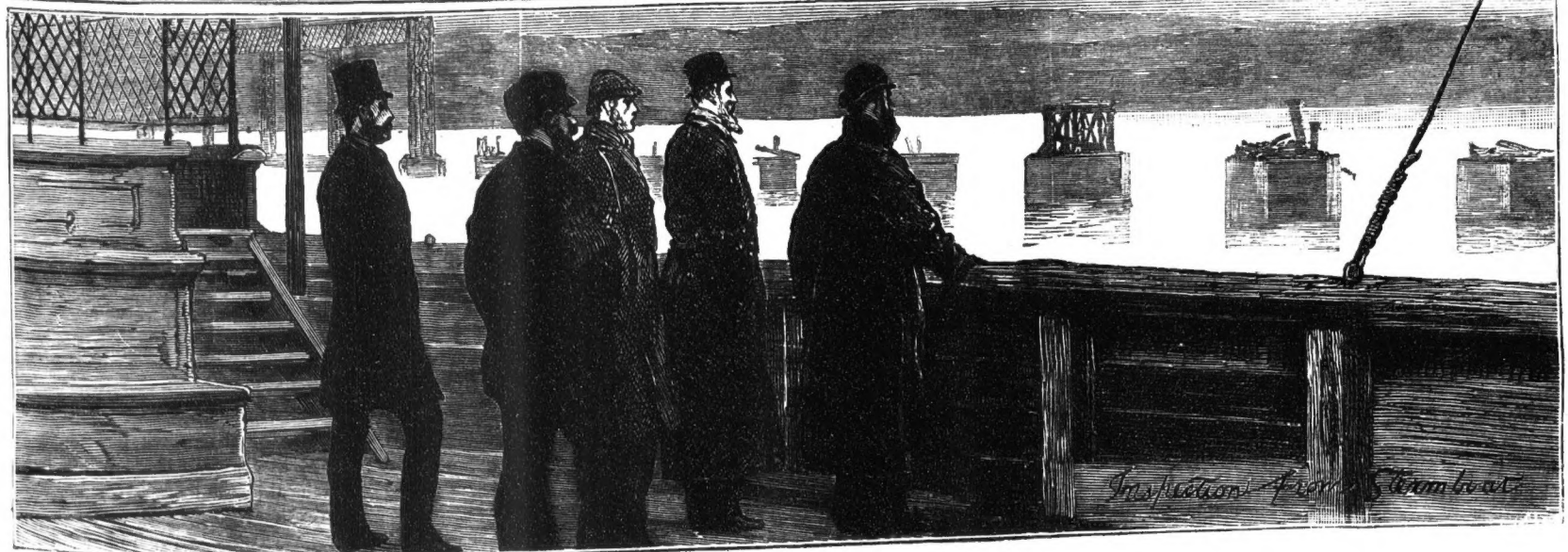
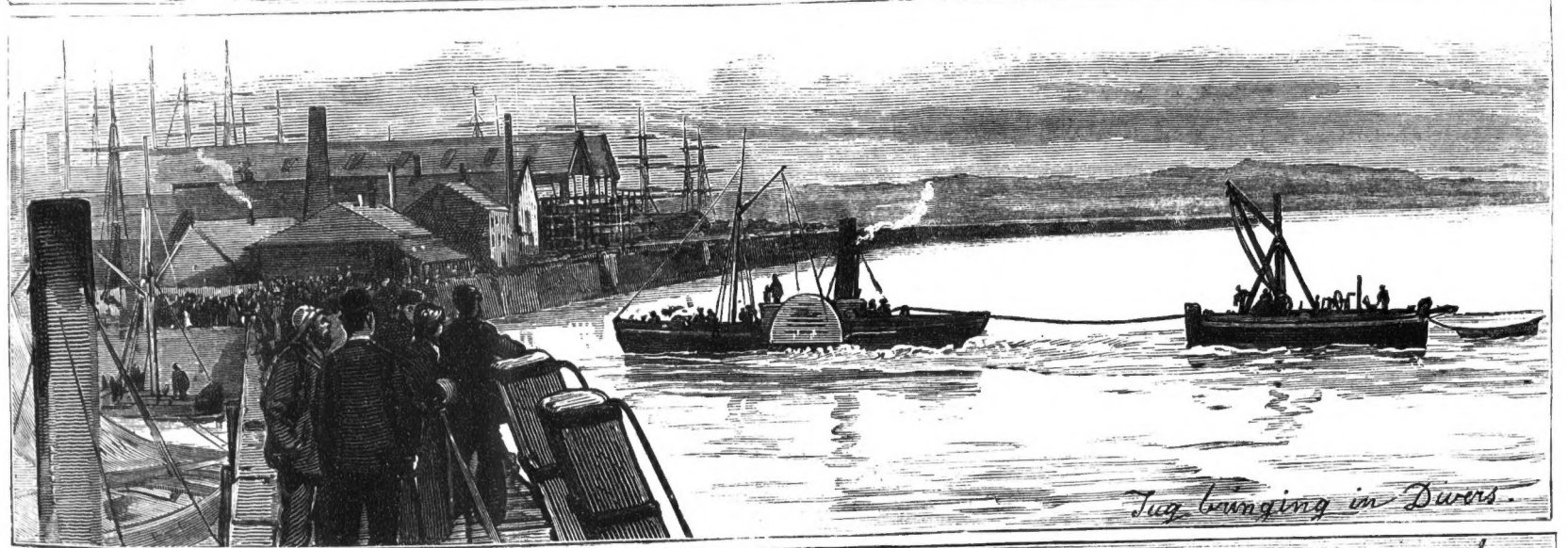
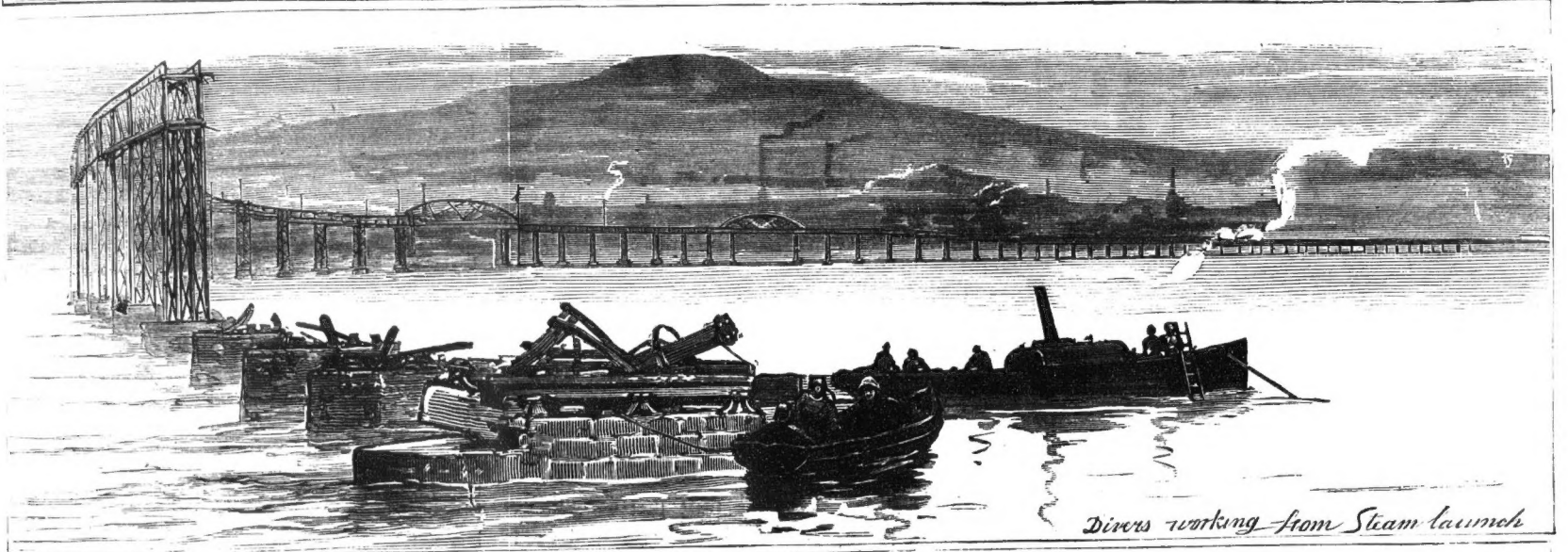
THE GEOGRAPHIC

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1880

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THE TAY BRIDGE DISASTER

Topics of the Week

THE BOERS.—The Transvaal is a region of vast extent and with a widely scattered population. Attendance at a political meeting therefore in that country involves a great deal more trouble than in England, where people can converge from all parts of the island to an appointed centre, and be back again at their homes within a few hours. The assemblage of upwards of six thousand Boers at Dornfontein implies considerable fatigue and self-denial. But at the same time we must not overrate the enthusiasm which prompted the assemblage. Men who lead lonely monotonous lives are by no means devoid of the gregarious instinct, they are glad of an opportunity of meeting their friends and acquaintances, and on this occasion every sturdy farmer must have felt as he jogged along in his ox-waggon towards the trysting-place that he was not only going to have a sort of decorous "spree," but that he was also acting as a true patriot. Then comes the question, Will the hostile sentiments which undoubtedly prevail among the Boers culminate in open revolt? Sir Garnet Wolseley and others on the spot, who are far better able to judge than we at home, are hopeful that civil war will not follow, though there may be a prolonged period of passive sullen resistance to the annexation policy. It will be observed that the resolutions passed at the meeting, declaring that the Boers were determined to shed their blood in defence of their independence, were materially qualified by a supplementary resolution which suggested that the Committee might be able to hit on some better method of getting out of the difficulty. As we have often said before, now that we know (which we did not know at the time) that the Boers are so unwilling to rally under the British flag, we wish we had let them alone. But can we draw back now? They know, or they ought to know, that we annexed the Transvaal because it was in a state of anarchy, and was in imminent danger of being overrun by the surrounding savages. If the Boers will only accept the situation with good humour, they will soon find that under our flag they have as much independence as any free citizens ought to have. There is an independence which implies liberty to annoy your neighbours, and that we cannot possibly allow.

MR. PARNELL IN AMERICA.—Mr. Parnell cannot complain of the character of his reception in the United States. He has been welcomed as a hero of the first order, and his speeches are applauded with frantic ardour. Some fear has been expressed lest he should do serious mischief among our kinsfolk, but probably he himself does not expect that his tour will lead to any important practical results. The Irish in America are already persuaded of everything he is likely to tell them. The greatest orator that ever lived could not make them more certain than they have always been that Ireland is a downtrodden country, that England is the basest of tyrants, and that sooner or later the day of deliverance must come. As for the native Americans, they are too cautious and sensible to let themselves be misled by angry rhetoric about the wrongs of a people whose excitable temperament they have excellent means of judging. It is on this side of the Atlantic, not in America, that Mr. Parnell does harm. He arouses in the minds of the Irish peasantry wild hopes which cannot be gratified, and which prevent them from attaining benefits that might be reached by patience, energy, and moderation. At the same time he does something to alienate from Ireland the sympathies of Englishmen. There never was a period in which England was more anxious than she now is to investigate Irish grievances and to search for appropriate remedies. The Home Rulers make a strange and almost ludicrous mistake in representing "the Saxon" as looking upon "the Celt" with contempt and hatred. The unfortunate Saxon is in reality disturbed by a vague feeling that his forefathers were decidedly high-handed, and that it is his business, if possible, to make up for past blunders. His desire to do justice is not encouraged by bitter tirades directed against him in a foreign country.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.—Whatever may have been the case formerly, the greater number of persons who are charged with an offence nowadays are guilty of that offence. Such a concurrence of circumstances as that which caused the innocent Habron to be found guilty of a murder which was really committed by the notorious villain, Peace, is fortunately likely to be of very rare occurrence. The greatest danger, it appears to us, to which innocent persons are liable to be subjected in this respect arises from errors of observation on the part of the prosecutor and his witnesses, in other words, from mistaken identity. This is very common in cases of pocket-picking. A person in a crowd feels a tug at his watch, and seizes on the nearest bystander. Magistrates are therefore chary of depending on such evidence unless corroborated by independent witnesses, or by the bad character of the prisoner. The other day a gentleman and his wife, persons of good position in Birkenhead, were charged with having stolen a watch and chain from some lodgings which were to let. The robbery took place in February. Eleven months afterwards the landlady saw Mrs. Yarrow in a draper's shop, and declared she was the thief. What a positive woman this

must be who, after such a long interval, can swear to a face! She also appears to have identified Mr. Yarrow as one of the thieves, but as he was shown to have been giving a dinner party in Birkenhead at the very time when he was supposed to have been pledging the watch in Liverpool, the case broke down against him, and he and his wife were discharged "without a stain upon their characters," an expression which was "werry kind" (as Mr. Weller says) on the part of the stipendiary, but which scarcely repays Mr. and Mrs. Yarrow for all their worry and annoyance. As a further proof of the little confidence which can be placed in the identification test, the pawnbroker in this case, on a lot of men being ranged before him, picked out Major Barker, the head-constable, as the watch-pawner. Remembering that many people are at a casual glance exactly like other people, and that very few persons are accurate observers in such matters, evidence of identity ought always to be jealously scrutinised.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.—The accession of M. de Freycinet to the office of Premier in France has caused considerable uneasiness in Germany. The Germans are not quite sure what will be the ruling spirit of his foreign policy, and their newspapers are giving him to understand that he is closely watched by Prince Bismarck. It is natural that Germany should interest herself profoundly in the politics of France, for she knows well that the seizure of Alsace has not been forgiven, and that if a favourable opportunity occurred an attempt would unquestionably be made to recover the province, and to wipe out the disgrace of the last war. We cannot think, however, that Germans are justified in adopting the arrogant tone which at present finds expression in their newspapers. The *Cologne Gazette*, for instance, in an article which is believed to have been "inspired," while graciously admitting that France may do as she pleases at home, proclaims that she will not be allowed to form an alliance with Russia, or to take any step in her foreign relations of which Prince Bismarck may disapprove. A man need not be very old to remember how bitterly Germany used to resent this sort of talk when she herself was the victim. It is true that in the days of her supremacy France was always more or less domineering, but she was constantly lectured on the extreme impropriety of her conduct. Philosophic Germans were fond of pointing out to her that every nation has independent rights, and that to violate these is to inflict a heavy blow on the cause of morality and progress. Circumstances are changed, and it turns out that the philosophers are no better than their neighbours. There can be no doubt that they commit a most serious error in wounding French susceptibilities. Very little may be publicly said on the subject, but the injury is not likely to be forgotten, and it cannot fail to intensify the resolve of the nation to tear in pieces at some future time the detested Treaty of Frankfort.

HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.—We trust that we may be mistaken, but we do not expect that much practical good will result from such an Act as that which came into force on New Year's Day for the restraint of habitual drunkards. There would have been some meaning in a measure which provided for the restraint of drunkards, without any regard to their own wishes, on the production of trustworthy evidence that they were unfit to be at large, and which also established proper asylums for their reception. But, as the Act now stands, the drunkard must be his own accuser; he must solemnly affirm that, for his own good and for the good of his friends, he wishes to be shut up, and that he is willing, for a period not exceeding twelve months, to submit to the restraints of an establishment designed for curing inebriates. The Act lends no facilities for the starting of such establishments; it merely levies a license on persons who undertake such an enterprise, and provides machinery for the inspection of their "homes." Such an Act is superfluous for the well-to-do drunkard who is sensible enough to wish himself kept aloof from alcohol, for there are plenty of medical men and others who are already prepared to take him; while for the poverty-stricken drunkard it is a mockery, because it involves an outlay which a man, already stripped to the skin by alcohol, cannot possibly afford. For the great mass of the poor, matters will therefore go on much as they have gone on hitherto; the waste, and misery, and evil example caused by the drunkard will be borne until he commits some breach of the peace which is beyond endurance, and then at last the wife (who is usually the chief sufferer in these cases) will obtain a judicial separation. This and other kindred enactments have been of genuine benefit to the poor who are cursed with drunken partners, but their fault is that they do not take effect till the drunkard is practically irremediable, and then they set up a criminal barrier between him and his friends. There is all the difference in the world between sending a man to work the treadmill with thieves and felons because he has brutally assaulted his wife, and sending him (albeit against his will) to a place of restraint in order to save him from the probability of such a crime. Reconciliation is almost impossible in the one case; in the other the ties of affection need not be broken. We are constrained to say that, like several other measures of the present Government, this Act appears to be made rather for show than for use.

UNEMPLOYED LABOUR.—A meeting of unemployed men, held the other day at Islington, was attended by more than 2,000 persons, and the Chairman stated that if it had

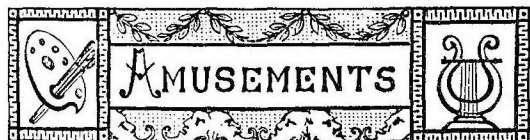
been properly advertised he believed the Agricultural Hall would have been crowded. This is a very painful and significant fact. We have good reason to hope that trade is about to revive, but it is improbable that it will revive so rapidly as to secure in a short time employment for all who are now living in enforced idleness. Meanwhile, not only the men themselves, but their wives and children suffer extreme hardship, of which the public hear a good deal in a general way, but the severity of which can be realised only by those who come into immediate contact with it. One of the speakers at the Islington meeting suggested emigration as the best remedy for the evil, but the idea was not favourably received. On the other hand, the men enthusiastically applauded an orator who recommended them "to stay where they were until better times." This is not unnatural, but we suspect that, after all, the less sentimental of the two advisers was the wisest. In New Zealand there is said to be ample employment for everybody who is willing to work, and the like is probably true of Canada, and of certain districts of Australia. Why should unemployed men stay at home when openings like these are accessible? At one time emigration was a formidable undertaking, but now it may be achieved with comparative ease, and when the emigrant reaches his destination he finds himself in a very different position from his early predecessors. They went out to all sorts of untried perils; he goes to a civilised country in which he may enjoy nearly every privilege that makes home attractive. Above all, he has the opportunity of placing his family for ever above want. It may not be expedient that Government should co-operate with the various emigration agencies in helping men to start in search of a new home; but these agencies certainly deserve popular support and encouragement.

SPANISH AMERICA.—We use the adjective to distinguish that portion of the New World which has been chiefly colonised by men of Spanish and Portuguese nationality from that which has been chiefly colonised by men of British, French, Dutch, and German nationality. The boundary line between the United States and Mexico roughly indicates the frontier of the two regions. Most of that to the south belongs to the former, all to the north belongs to the latter. John Bull is rather fond of preaching to foreign nations, and of bragging about himself and his doings in comparison with theirs. "Look," says the complacent old gentleman, "at these industrious, prosperous, law-abiding communities in North America. It was I, J. B., who founded them. And now look southwards, at Spanish America. With one or two exceptions, what a poor lot they are! Their revolutions are chronic, their loans are swindles, they are indebted for their commerce and industry, such as it is, to foreigners, and now some of them have plunged into a purposeless war. I didn't found these communities." There can be no doubt that John Bull's brag is in this case founded on fact, and that, regarded as an experiment in colonisation, Spanish America has not been a success. But we are rather riled at hearing so much about "Spanish greed and indolence," and "Anglo-Saxon energy." The truth is that the two halves of America resemble Portia's caskets in the fact that the unpromising one was really the most valuable. Spain chose the golden casket, a land abounding with gold and silver, teeming with fertility, and inhabited by a comparatively civilised people. England took (for she had no choice in the matter) the leaden casket, that is to say, a region with a harsh soil, a rigorous climate, and inhabited by fierce and warlike savages. But the great difference between the two Americas lies in the climate. Throughout the greater part of English America Europeans can live and thrive, whereas Spanish America is almost entirely tropical, and to this chiefly, though we do not deny the evil wrought by other causes, do we attribute the progress of the former and the decay of the latter. It is certainly a striking fact, noting the relative condition of the two regions now, that Spanish America was a flourishing series of dependencies, with well-built towns and imposing churches, at a time when English America was untrodden by white men. But the climate prevented the Spaniard from multiplying, he dwindled away, and he has gradually been replaced by men who have little of the Iberian Peninsula about them, except their high-sounding names. It is a point in favour of our argument that of all the Republics Chili, which lies in the temperate zone, is the most respectable, and (till she got embroiled with Peru), the most prosperous.

DRAMATIC WRITERS.—A journal specially devoted to subjects connected with the stage has done excellent service by raising the question whether there is no chance of a great school of dramatic writers ever rising again in England. It must be admitted that at present no such school exists. Several authors put together fairly good acting plays, but they would hardly claim that their work has high, or even considerable, artistic merit. If any one wishes to see a play of splendid workmanship he must go to theatres which revive the achievements of other and more fortunate times. Many attempts have been made to account for our present low position, but perhaps the true explanation will be found in the fact that for a long time the literary class in England has had no sort of connection with the stage. It is a mistake to suppose that good plays can be written by men who are not familiar with the technical conditions of the actor's craft. The very greatest dramatists of modern times, Shakespeare and Molière, were themselves actors; and Ben Jonson,

Webster, Fletcher, Massinger, and all the other members of the brilliant group in Shakespeare's day so constantly haunted the theatre, that they had a perfect appreciation of the means necessary for great effects. Congreve and Wycherley, and at a later time Goldsmith and Sheridan, conscientiously studied their art as one designed not for private enjoyment but for public representation. If men of ability and education once more interested themselves in the drama, there seems to be no reason why we should not have another period of fine creative activity. Probably the movement would begin among the actors themselves. A man of genius who happened to be an actor—not necessarily a good actor—would now, as in past times, do more than any one else to raise the whole tone of dramatic literature.

WATCHES.—After reading some interesting statistics which appeared in Monday's *Times* on the watch-trade of France and Switzerland, we felt a difficulty in comprehending how all the watches that are made year by year can be profitably disposed of. We have often experienced the same thought on passing shop after shop, the windows of which were festooned with watches. "Who are the buyers of all these more or less costly little machines?" we have said to ourselves. The well-to-do, who after all form but a fraction of the population, usually furnish themselves with a well-made and expensive pocket timekeeper, which, if it is not lost or stolen, lasts the better part of a lifetime, and is of value to their successors. Poorer people, who cannot afford such a good watch to begin with, often go on for years with an unsatisfactory time-recorder, simply because they cannot afford to buy another. Where then, we ask again, do these apparent swarms of watch-buyers come from? The matter may, we think, be explained in two ways. First, there are a large number of people in the world, neither very rich, nor very poor, who buy, or come into possession of, an average perhaps of half-a-dozen watches during their life-time. Secondly, we are apt to overrate—in comparison with other industries—the establishments for the manufacture and sale of watches. Watchmakers are not sown broadcast over the world like bakers and butchers. When we read that in 1878 Besançon turned out 454,886 watches, or when we stroll along the southern footway of Cheapside, we are inclined to regard watchmakers as multitudinous. In actual fact, the watch manufacture is chiefly confined to certain well-defined areas. Besançon is the watch-making emporium of France, and if we add to Besançon certain districts of Western Switzerland, of New England, of London, Paris, and of a few other large towns, it will be found that these places are the chief watch-purveyors of the world, that comparatively few watches are made elsewhere, and that, as in other trades, the supply is probably little in excess of the average demand.



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ments can also be received.

**NOTICE.—With this Number is issued an EXTRA
SUPPLEMENT, entitled "THE FIREMAN," forming the
FRONTISPIECE to VOL. XX.**



THE TAY BRIDGE DISASTERS

THE exploration of the bed of the river, in which lie the wreck of the train and the fallen girders, has been carried on with as much vigour as the state of the weather would permit, six divers being employed besides a large number of trawlers, who, with ropes and hooks, have been dragging different parts of the water from boats. Up to Wednesday only fourteen bodies out of the seventy-four who were supposed to have been lost had been recovered. These included John Marshall, the fireman of the lost train, whose face has two deep cuts upon it, and also the marks of burning; and of Johnstone, a railway guard off duty, who was one of the passengers. In Scotland there is no coroner's inquest, but the scenes at the mortuary, where crowds of mourning relatives and friends of the lost passengers assemble, have been of the most distressing character. On Wednesday the Relief Committee held a meeting and made grants of temporary assistance in several of the more urgent cases. So far as is known only one passenger was insured—a gentleman from Cheltenham, who held a policy against accidents of all kinds for 1,000l. As to the train itself, but little has been ascertained, it being partially sunk in mud and sand, and the water being too thick for the divers to do more than grope about. On Saturday the Board of Trade inquiry was opened before Mr. Rothery, Wreck Commissioner, Colonel Yolland, and Mr. Barlow, President of the Institute of Civil Engineers. Mr. Trayner in his opening statement said that the inquiry should be of a very exhaustive and exact character, so as to obviate, as far as human skill could, the recurrence of a disaster of so terrible a kind. It would fall under two heads, first, an inquiry into those facts and circumstances which were peculiarly local, and, secondly, the collation of scientific opinions. The evidence taken on Saturday consisted mainly of the statements of the

railway officials at either end of the bridge as to their knowledge of what took place immediately before and after the accident. Most of them were asked whether previous to the accident they had felt doubts as to the stability of the bridge, and they all answered no. One man repudiated the assertion that he had ever said he would not go over in a gale for 500l., and none seemed to know anything about the alleged practice of leaving the carriage windows open, so as to offer less resistance to the wind. On Monday Messrs. Smith and Roberts, the stationmaster and locomotive superintendent, gave accounts of their perilous journey along the bridge on the night of the accident; several residents on the hill-side who had witnessed the disaster told what they had seen; and some others gave their estimates as to the force of the gale which was blowing at the time, in which there were very noticeable differences. Captain Scott, of the *Mars* training ship, using nautical figures, said it was from 11 to 12, whilst Admiral Dougall put the squalls at 75, and the lulls at 30. All, however, agreed, that the force of the wind was very great. One gentleman told how entire plantations on his estate, some of the trees being oaks 300 years old, had been uprooted and levelled with the ground; others spoke of the fall of chimney stacks and stone walls; while the keeper of the South Tay light said that the West Tower shook under his feet in a way that he had felt but once before, namely, in 1859. On Tuesday, after the evidence of the divers had been taken, from which very little could be learnt, the inquiry was adjourned *sine die*, it being understood that the scientific investigation will take place in London.

SUN-FISH SHOOTING

THIS sketch will give a good idea of a very frequent occurrence on the wild and rocky coasts of the West of Ireland. Our artist has depicted in his sketch the shooting of a sun-fish with a rifle. These fish often run to a great size, one having been killed which was estimated to weigh over a ton. The natives in Achill are accustomed to fish in boats made of tarred canvas, called "corracks" (evidently congeners of the coracles used on the river Dee in Wales), which are very buoyant on the water. On a warm day, and when the sea is smooth, the sun-fish are to be seen sailing slowly through the water, with their great dorsal fin projecting from the surface. When struck with a bullet just at the butt of the fin, the capers of this huge fish are truly wonderful. At one moment he will burst up from the water, as in the sketch; at another he will spring bodily out, and the report the fish makes when striking the water is tremendous. Several shots are required to kill the sun-fish, and these are easily obtained, since the fish usually remains at the surface if the first shot at the joint between the fin and back-bone has been successful. When dead, the fish is held up by a gaff, while a rope is fastened to one of the fins, and then it is towed to shore. Considering the size of the fish, very little oil is obtained from the liver, the most that has been obtained being about four gallons. The basking shark—a fish very common about the coast, and often met with near the Isle of Wight—is often confounded with the sun-fish, since it is also called by fishermen by that name. The average length of the basking shark is twenty-five feet. The sun-fish is of circular form, and averaging five feet in length and four feet in breadth.

"THE FIREMAN"

See page 47.

SYDNEY ILLUSTRATED

See page 42.

SCHILLER'S "SONG OF THE BELL"

SCHILLER'S "Song of the Bell" has again been published, with a different set of illustrations. The book was originally published in Germany; but being translated into English by William H. Furness, and published by Hachette and Co., it will probably have the large sale which it undoubtedly deserves in this country. There are thirty-two illustrations by A. L. Mayer, with additional borderings and tail pieces by Rudolf Seitz. The book is a very good sample of the editions of various standard works from time to time published in Germany; and will be appreciated in England on account of its showing the great difference which exists in the style of book-illustrating between the best German draughtsmen, who, as may be seen on another page, prefer the free pencil work, and that of our own countrymen, who of late years have been working more and more with the brush. The two illustrations given on another page are good specimens of the wood engravings with which the book is embellished.

PICTURES FROM THE PANTOMIMES

AT Drury Lane, besides the Vokes Family, who are, as the saying goes, a host in themselves, there is also a remarkable elephant, who is veritably a tower of strength to the company. This wonderful beast was not born in the East, nor is the world indebted to Mr. Jamrach or Mr. Cross for his introduction. He is a home-made elephant, and he is two gentlemen at once (as Cerberus, according to Mrs. Malaprop, is three), his forelegs being played by Mr. Ridley, and his hindlegs by Mr. Fielding. Many a thwack does he deliver with his trunk upon the back of the great Blue Beard (Mr. F. Vokes). Our picture shows the many-wived but supple-jointed despot undergoing punishment from the intelligent pachyderm, just as he was about to cut off the head of Fatima, to whom the elephant is devoted.

The Covent Garden pantomime (*Sindbad the Sailor*) is put on the stage with remarkable completeness and splendour. Nothing in its way can be finer than the Procession of Jewels, a most gorgeous scene, where each gem, diamond, emerald, ruby, and so forth, is represented by a lady, accompanied by a numerous retinue. The marine animals, too, in the scene where Sindbad is supposed to be twenty thousand leagues under the sea, are wonderfully realistic. The octopuses (only greatly magnified) look as if they had been expressly engaged from the Brighton Aquarium. And in one of the earlier scenes, as depicted in our engraving, the Fairy Fiend goes off in a most infra-natural hansom cab, drawn by grasshoppers, and driven by Punch, while "Love" appears through the centre of the Web of Destiny.

The scene from *The Forty Thieves* chosen for our illustration at New Sadler's Wells is, to quote the words of *The Times*, "a very tasteful and picturesque representation of the Regent Street of Bagdad. The stage is lined with booths, in which the wares are disposed in groups around the various merchants, who, squatted on the ground, are busily chattering with the frequenters of the market. At one side of the street there is a massive archway, beyond which we have a glimpse of a broad blue river." The most conspicuous figures in the foreground are Abdallah, Captain of the "Forty," and Arty Asserac, dressed as modern "Arty's," with tall white hats (one with a black band) and long coats.

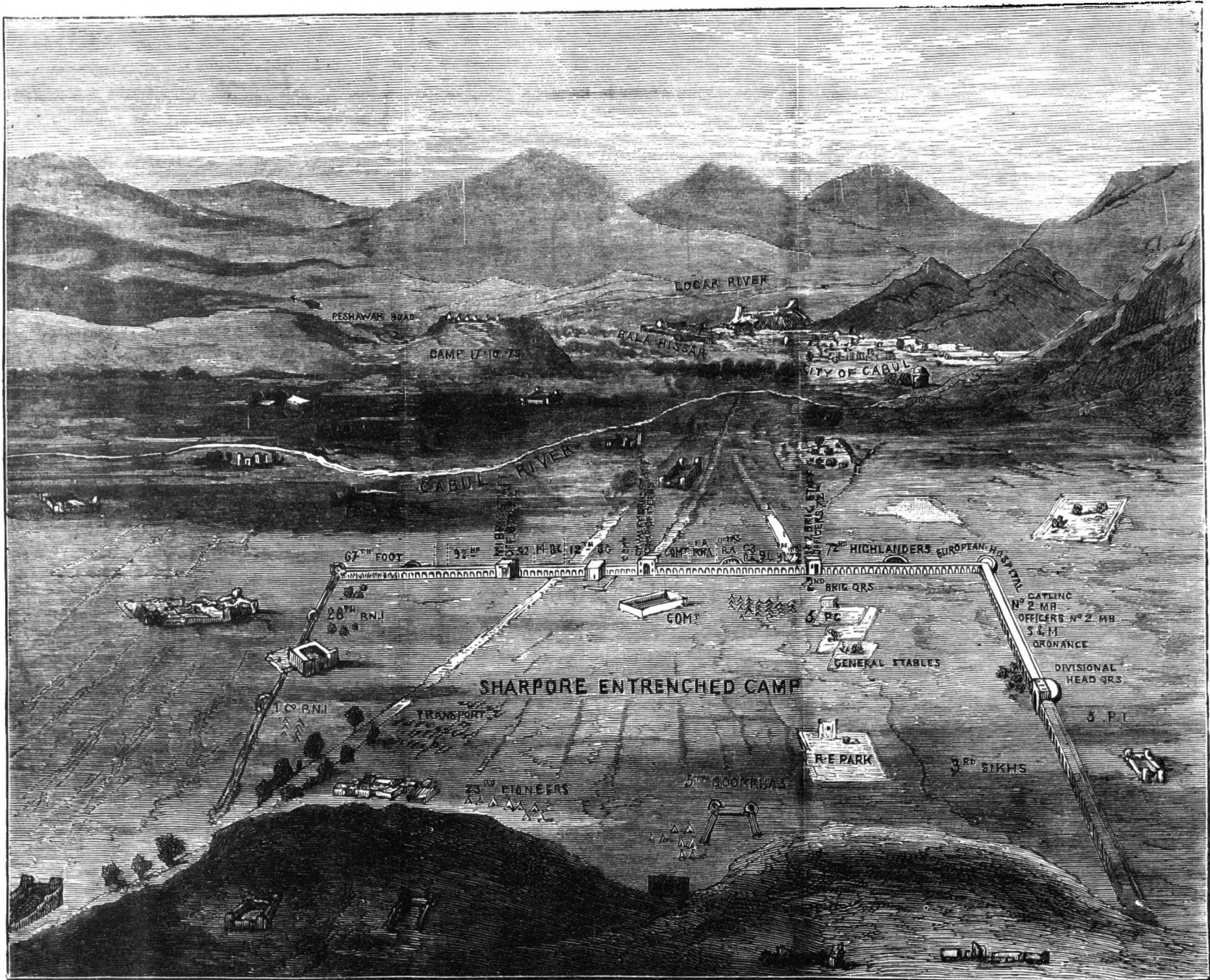
In burlesque and pantomimic guise, *Aladdin* has been served up over and over again without cloying the public taste; nor is the version now being played at the Surrey one of the least successful. The Princess Badroulbadoor could scarcely have a more fascinating representative than Miss Nelly Moon, although (owing to an accident) the young lady was compelled to carry one of her arms in a sling; while the broad comedy of the widow Twankay was most humorously rendered by Mr. Fawn; and it is almost needless to say that Miss Topsy Venn puts plenty of vivacity into the part of Aladdin. Our illustration represents the scene where the suitors for the hand of the Princess arrive, among them being Cetewayo.

MEMORIAL TABLET TO THE LATE PRINCESS ALICE

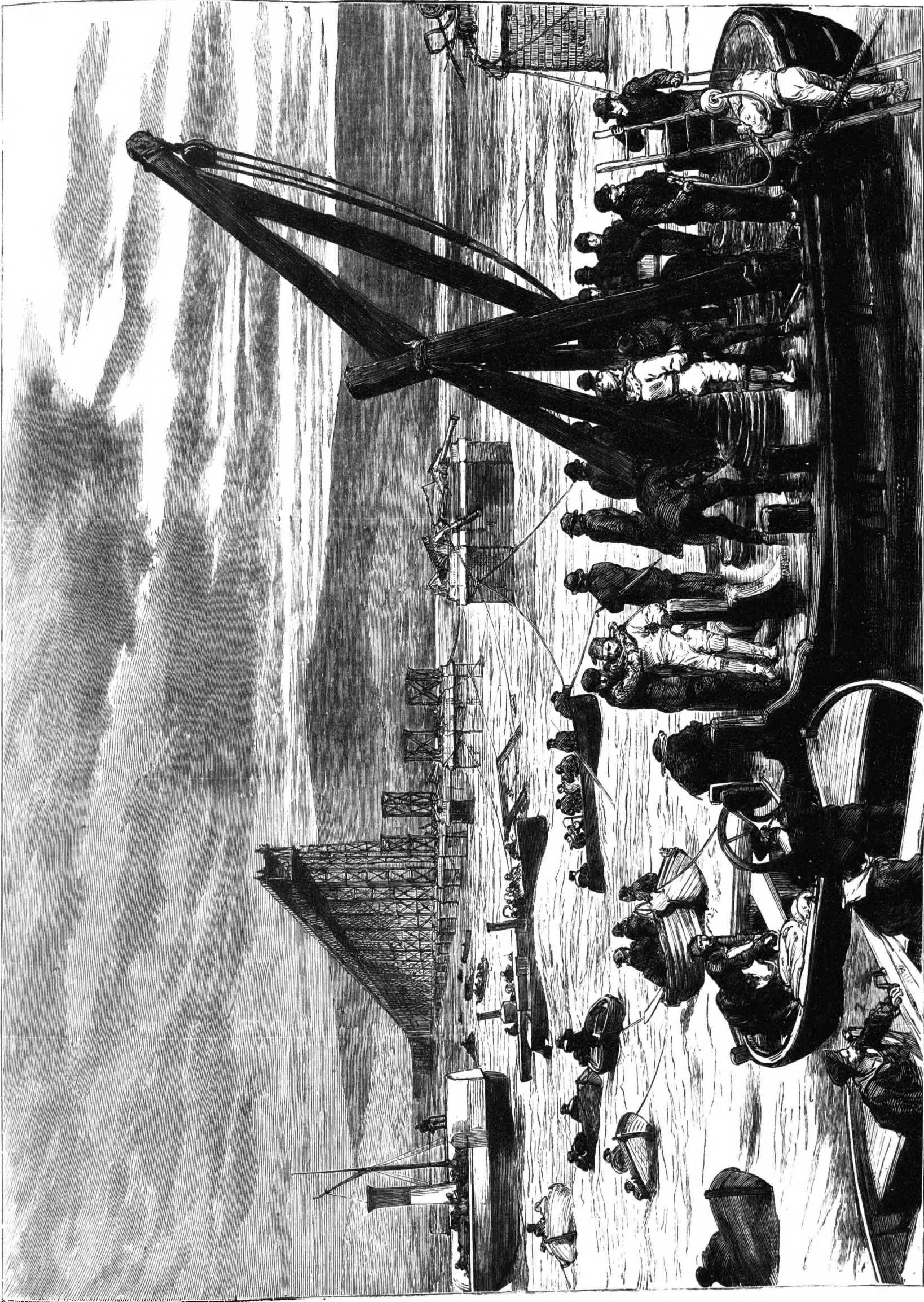
See page 53.



SHOOTING A SUN-FISH OFF THE WEST COAST OF IRELAND



THE AFGHAN CAMPAIGN—BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE SHERPUR CANTONMENT
SHOWING THE NEIGHBOURING VILLAGES AND THE CITY OF CABUL



THE TAY BRIDGE DISASTER—GENERAL VIEW OF THE DIVING OPERATIONS, LOOKING SOUTH

THE AFGHAN WAR

THERE is very little fresh news this week. The rebels have completely dispersed for the present, and General Baker, with a flying column of 1,700 men, has made a successful expedition into Kohistan, destroying Mir Batcha's village, and securing large quantities of supplies which had been stored there. The defeat of the enemy before Sherpur appears to have been complete, and they are stated to have lost 3,000 men; our losses in the various actions being 20 officers and 90 privates killed and 280 wounded. General Roberts' chief complaint at present is want of ammunition, as the enemy carried off 1,200 tons which had been left at Bala Hissar, together, by the way, with 120,000*l.* in hard cash. The Military Commission is again sitting in Cabul to try the prisoners concerned in the original outbreak, and on the 30th ten Afghans were hanged, one of whom it was proved had killed Mr. Jenkins, the Secretary of the Embassy. During their recent re-occupation of Cabul, the Afghans appear to have taken signal vengeance upon the Hindoo inhabitants for the aid which they have afforded to us; their shops being gutted, the men being ruthlessly murdered, their women ill-treated, and their children forced to become Mahomedans. General Massey is losing no time in punishing the culprits, when they can be found, to justice. An amnesty, however, has now been offered, from which only a few leaders have been excepted.

The Ghilzai tribes are still giving considerable trouble, and the communications between India and Cabul are still intermittent and uncertain. In Southern Afghanistan all appears to be quiet, and, thanks to Sir Donald Stewart's judicious management, there has been no outbreak at Candahar. Herat is still in a state of anarchy, and it is difficult to ascertain the truth of the various tales of bloodshed and rebellion which come from that unruly city.

THE SHERPUR CANTONMENTS

WE have already, in a recent number, given a description of these cantonments, and a recent despatch from General Roberts gives the following supplementary details in explanation of our bird's-eye view of the cantonments and the intervening plain before the city is reached. The main work consists of a brick wall running continuously for about 2,000 yards, situated at a distance of something less than a mile from the north-eastern suburbs of Cabul, and consisting of a solid mass of brickwork twelve feet high by ten feet thick, crowned by a parapet to an additional height of five feet. A gate with flanking towers is placed at every 400 yards. Behind is a ditch forty feet broad, and immediately on the edge of this ditch is a range of barracks continuous in length with the walls, and capable of accommodating 5,500 Europeans, the native troops being hutted. On the outward face of the barracks is a rampart, with a parapet loopholed for musketry. In the rear of these is a verandah thirteen feet wide. This wall and barracks form the south-western and southern face of the cantonments fronting the city, which indeed they had been especially constructed by Shere Ali to overawe. On the eastern side, to the left of the sketch, is a comparatively weak wall of mud continued as far as the village of Deh Bemaru, which itself lies within the line of fortification. About a mile from this eastern face, and almost parallel with it, runs the river Cabul, and between lies the site of the old cantonments of 1841. The rear of the present Sherpur cantonments is formed by the Bemaru range of hills, whence our view is taken, and which runs east and west, and rises to a height of nearly 300 feet above the plain. It was in the struggle for the possession of these heights that so many lives were sacrificed in vain in 1841; but they now constitute part of our own line of defence, and are secured by our own entrenchments. The total area of the cantonment is estimated at about two square miles. The portion which was the main point of the recent attack by the Afghans was the north-east corner of the heights, which, as may be seen, is comparatively weakly fortified. It was, however, strongly garrisoned, and our cavalry force, leaving the cantonment by a gorge in the rear, fell upon the flank of the enemy, and routed them. Our view is taken from a bird's-eye plan kindly forwarded to us by the War Office, and shows the various villages in the plain between the city and cantonments, as well as the heights beyond the city, and over which lies the road to the Lataband Pass to Jellalabad and Peshawar. The plain is perfectly level, intersected with canals and irrigation works, and broken up with orchards and detached buildings.

IN THE LATABAND PASS

THESE sketches, from the pen of Lieutenant E. A. Smith, R.A., were taken in the little camp in the Lataband Pass, whither, before he was shut up in Sherpur, General Roberts had despatched Lieutenant-Colonel Hudson on the 28th inst., in charge of a survey party some 200 strong, to make a road over the Lataband, between Cabul and Juddallak, where General Gough was stationed, and whence he subsequently advanced to General Roberts. "My sketches," writes Lieutenant Smith, "represent some of the most important *dramatis personæ* of our monotonous life's history. That of the convoy of sick and wounded depicts the first of such convoys which have been sent from Cabul to the rear. It passed through the Lataband Pass on November 16th, and was bound for India *via* Jellalabad."



POLITICAL AFFAIRS.—On Monday the Finsbury Liberal Association gave a banquet to Mr. Waddy, M.P., to celebrate his victory at Sheffield. The proceedings were of a very enthusiastic character, and amongst the letters received was one from Mr. Adam, the Liberal whip, who said that not the least gratifying part of that success was the evidence so amply furnished by the Tory Press of London of the depth of their disappointment, one and all, real Tories and rats, having tried to hide their bitter disappointment by assuming a tone of satisfaction and trying to minimise the defeat.—Mr. Osborne Morgan, speaking at Wrexham on Monday, promised to remodel his resolution on the Burial Question, so as to include the cemetery law generally, which is now in a hopeless state of confusion. The Government had entirely failed in domestic legislation, and as to foreign affairs, Lord Beaconsfield claimed to have given the country Empire and Liberty. If Empire meant the Empire of evil passions, and if Liberty meant taking liberties with other people's territories, the boast was a just one. Of the Zulu War they were all ashamed, and as to the mess in Afghanistan he had never been carried away by the scare of Russian aggression; but, if that were to be dreaded, what could be more suicidal than to convert the Afghans into our deadliest enemies?

MR. GLADSTONE AND MR. BOURKE.—The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs has sent to the papers a correspondence which he has just had with Mr. Gladstone respecting the correctness of speaking of Mr. L. C. Alexander as Mr. Gladstone's "emissary to Russia," a phrase used by Mr. Bourke in a recent speech at Leeds. Mr. Bourke maintains that the language is correctly applied to a man who had Mr. Gladstone's express permission to translate the pamphlet on Bulgarian atrocities into Russian, and who, while travelling in that country, spoke of himself as "the pale shadow of that great statesman." Mr. Gladstone responds that his pamphlet was translated into other languages besides Russian, and that the translators

were not thereby constituted his agents; and declines to avail himself of Mr. Bourke's permission to publish the correspondence, as he considers that to be the duty of "the person who has inadvertently fallen into an error." To this Mr. Bourke good humouredly replies that he accepts the duty thus imposed on him for what Mr. Gladstone "considers to be my error." As an addendum to this, a letter from Mr. Alexander himself has appeared, stating that he visited Russia at his own expense, and that to describe him as Mr. Gladstone's, or any one's, emissary or agent, is both untrue and absurd.

THE AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.—On the motion of Principal Cairns, the United Presbyterian Presbytery of Edinburgh have unanimously adopted a memorial to Her Majesty, earnestly entreating her to exercise her authority "to put a stop to the atrocities which are being perpetrated in Afghanistan in burning villages and in leaving helpless women and children to die of cold and hunger—proceedings at variance not only with the dictates of Christianity, but even with the laws of civilised warfare."

THE CONDITION OF IRELAND.—Serious disturbances have taken place in the West of Ireland, the chief scene of the rioting being Carraroe, about twenty miles west of Galway, on the Connemara coast, where, on Friday last, attempts to serve ejectment writs with the assistance of the armed constabulary were met with a determined resistance, men, women, and children turning out in crowds and attacking the police with sticks and stones, and in some cases arming themselves with scythes, reaping-hooks, and spades. Some of the bailiffs and process-servers have been badly mauled, and their papers taken from them and destroyed, whilst other outrages have been committed on persons suspected of having paid their rent. The police themselves were so galled by the storm of sticks and stones that they at last fired; but it is believed that no one was killed. They subsequently charged with fixed bayonets, and succeeded in dispersing the crowd, the sub-inspector having his sword snatched from him in the *melee*. Four men have since been arrested for participation in the affair. On Tuesday a similar demonstration took place at a place called Knock, the police and the process-server electing to turn back in consequence of the passive resistance of the people, who blocked up the road by crowding together. The excitement in the district is still very great. The roads leading to the police barracks at Spiddal have been strewn with huge boulders to impede the traffic, and the shopkeepers, under threats from the peasantry, having refused to sell anything to the police, a steamer has been sent from Galway with provisions for them. On Monday an indignation meeting was held at Kilcoman, at which resolutions were passed condemning men who took land from which others had been evicted, as "traitors" and "moral lepers."—The Sligo Board of Guardians have adopted a petition to Lord Beaconsfield, asking him to grant some of the Church surplus fund to be given as loans to small farmers, and a committee was formed to distribute subscriptions. On Wednesday the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund amounted to 13,000*l.*, and that of the Dublin Mansion House Committee to 2,800*l.*

THE ROWLAND HILL MEMORIAL.—The Lord Mayor has issued a circular announcing that the Mansion House Committee have decided that the National Memorial to the late Sir Rowland Hill shall take the form of a Benevolent Fund for the relief of aged and distressed Post Office servants and their widows and orphans; and inviting the public to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of the Penny Postage System, this day, January 10th, by contributing to the fund. Subscriptions may be sent to the Mansion House, or to any Postmaster in the kingdom, and the Committee, feeling that the movement has an undeniable claim on all who have benefited by Sir Rowland Hill's grand idea, hope that a hearty response will be made not only in Great Britain, but by our Colonies, the United States, and all countries which have adopted the system.

A NEW FREE LIBRARY.—The Trustees of Sion College, London Wall, are about to sell their old buildings and land, and erect a new College and Library upon the Thames Embankment. The Library, which is a rich collection of theological, historical, and general literature, is to be open free.

INTEMPERANCE.—The Bishop of Peterborough has written to the Committee of the Church of England Temperance Society, saying that although he fully shares with them the "deep sense of the loss which the Church of Christ is suffering through intemperance," he is unable to adopt their suggestion—that he should "urge upon the clergy" of his diocese "the observance of a special day of humiliation and intercession." Great and grievous as is the sin of intemperance, it is, he believes, the sin of a minority and—relatively to the whole population—a small minority of the people of England. Nor can he regard it as the great and special sin of the nation, for there are, he thinks, other sins quite as deadly as, and far more rife than, intemperance, from which the Church of Christ is now suffering. He is persuaded that a day of humiliation for the deadly sins of Impurity, of Fraud, or of Untruthfulness, would, if honestly observed, collect a far larger multitude of guilty penitents.

THE TURKISH BONDHOLDERS who waited on Lord Salisbury on Tuesday must have been rather disappointed with his reply, which was to the effect that no special assistance could be given them by the Government. He frankly told them that if it was his business so to do, he would advise the Porte to pay no one until the administration of Turkey was placed upon a good footing; and then to deal with its creditors with a due respect to their relative claims and their priority of interests.

FALSE REPORTS.—On Saturday and Monday the alarming rumour was circulated that the troopship *Euphrates*, with 1,100 troops on board, had been lost during a storm in the Bay of Biscay; but happily the Admiralty authorities were soon enabled to state that it was utterly without foundation, the vessel having safely reached Malta, and sailed thence on the 2nd inst. for Port Said. Not long since an equally alarming statement was industriously set afloat to the effect that the crew of the *Bacchante* had mutinied. Cannot something be done to trace out and punish the originators of such disquieting falsehoods as these?

A NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The Lord Mayor has granted the use of the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House for a public meeting, to be held on the 28th inst., at which Commander Cheyne's scheme for exploring the Polar regions by means of sledges and balloons will be discussed.

A FATAL EXPLOSION took place at Doncaster on Saturday, at the shop of a gunsmith named Hanson, who with his wife and a neighbour, Miss Roberts, were killed. The explosion, which took place early in the morning while the inmates were still in bed, completely shattered the house, and greatly damaged several others close by. A large store of gunpowder was kept in a safe on the topmost story, and as one of the rivets of this safe is missing, it is supposed that a fire originating in a chimney ultimately found its way to the powder through the rivet-hole. The coroner's inquest is now being held, and a Board of Trade inquiry will also take place.

OBITUARY.—Among the deaths reported this week is that of Mr. Edward William Cooke, R.A., F.R.S., well known for his pictures of coast scenery, Dutch subjects, and scenes in Spain and Morocco; and those of Lady Henriette C. Chichester Nagle and her husband, Mr. Joseph Chichester Nagle, who both died the other day within eight hours of each other. Lady Nagle was eighty-one, and her husband eighty-seven years of age.



IN the preface to his translation of Goethe's "Wilhelm Meisters Lehrjahre," Mr. Carlyle recommends those who are sceptical about the beauties of that somewhat puzzling novel to turn above all to the history of Mignon, the mysterious child who, at first neglected by the reader, is gradually forced on his attention, and at length "overpowers him with an emotion more deep and thrilling than any poet since the days of Shakespeare has succeeded in producing." She is, in Mr. Carlyle's words, "the daughter of enthusiasm, rapture, passion, and despair—of the earth, but not earthly." And, indeed, no reader who has manfully struggled through the critical discussions and interminable love-adventures of Goethe's wayward hero can fail to have felt the charm of this delicate creation. So promising a heroine as this was not likely to escape the attention of dramatists; and there is, we believe, on the German stage at least one drama in which Wilhelm, Mignon, and Philina are prominent personages, which Wilhelm Meisters' opera, which presents the same story, has for some years been familiar to English as well as Continental audiences; and now it has occurred to Mr. Herman Merivale to introduce Mignon in a drama with the new name of Sybil, and under conditions which, though they do not affect the essential features of the story, are yet very potent in changing its tone and complexion. The English dramatist has apparently thought that an English locality would bring his story closer home to our sympathies than a German one. He has accordingly laid the opening scenes in an English village; and, with a view no doubt to the picturesque, he has chosen the period when English gentlemen wore wigs and swords, and fine ladies delighted in red-heeled shoes and glittering buckles. The story, however, certainly gains nothing in strength or consistency from these changes. Goethe's heroine, the stolen child of noble parents, is rescued from the hands of a brutal manager of a troop of strolling players, and brought up by the dreamy, impressionable Wilhelm. She nourishes for her benefactor a passion of a pure and innocent kind, hardly to be distinguished at first from gratitude and filial affection, but growing in secret till it burns within her like a consuming fire. Jealousy of Wilhelm's successive mistresses then devours her heart; till at length, exhausted by her secret and unrequited passion, she fades, as it were, away from the little world in which she has moved.

Mr. Merivale, whose play was produced at the Imperial Theatre on Saturday evening with the title of *The Lord of the Manor*, has laid rather rough hands on this poetical vision. He has converted the young German hero into an English squire, who describes himself as "old enough to be her father—almost, but not too old to call her wife." The disparity of ages, however, appears on the stage to be greater than this description (which, it is to be observed, is the gentleman's account of himself when proposing marriage to a very young lady) would seem to warrant; and Mr. Farren, who plays this part, is unfortunately not able to lay aside the tone and air of command which are effective enough when he is playing the part of Sir Matthew Bramble or Dr. Primrose, but certainly do not suggest romantic passion. It is hardly necessary to add that these characteristics assort equally ill with his strange escapades with Philina, or Aurora, as she is here called. To tell the truth, Mr. Merivale's middle-aged squire recklessly treading the primrose path of dalliance with the strolling actress, and finally bestowing his somewhat stale affections upon his simple admirer, cuts rather a contemptible figure. The acting is in other respects not unsatisfactory. Miss Lydia Cowell, who represents Mignon, is a pretty and graceful actress, who speaks her words with refined feeling and true tenderness, and seems to want only a little more confidence and power of colouring her performance to be a very valuable acquisition to our stage. Miss Meyrick's Aurora is not wanting in genuine vivacity; and at least as much may be said for the performance of the part of Horatio (corresponding to Laertes in the story), which is played by Mr. Kyle Bellew with an appropriate dash of histrionic exaggeration. The story acquires on the stage a more melodramatic tinge from the frequent appearance of one Crazy Dick (who represents in the main "the harper" of the novel), and who proves in the end to be the father of Mignon. Mr. Everill represents this mysterious personage with good art of the melodramatic kind; and the incident of the fire in which he figures is employed to give excitement to the termination of an act. But the poetical qualities of the story are not improved by the great prominence given to these matters. Nor is the introduction of a booby squire, who is jealous of the Lord of the manor, and who is constantly exclaiming, "Really, and upon my honour!" calculated to enhance the delicate tone of Goethe's episode, though this character in the person of Mr. Bannister helps to keep the spectators in good humour. The play was received in no unfriendly spirit. With a happier choice of performers for the various parts it would no doubt have been even more successful; but we cannot honestly praise the author's rather perverse treatment of his theme.

The pantomime of *Little Red Riding Hood* is now presented at the Imperial, according to custom, in the afternoons only, *The Lord of the Manor* occupying the evening bill.—Mr. Toole is happily recovering from his indisposition, and is expected to reappear at the FOLLY Theatre in about a fortnight's time.—The GAIETY Theatre is to be sold; but it will continue in the hands of Mr. Hollingshead, whose lease has some years to run.—The date of the reopening of the HAYMARKET, under the management of Mr. Bancroft, is not yet fixed, but it is expected to be about the end of the present month.



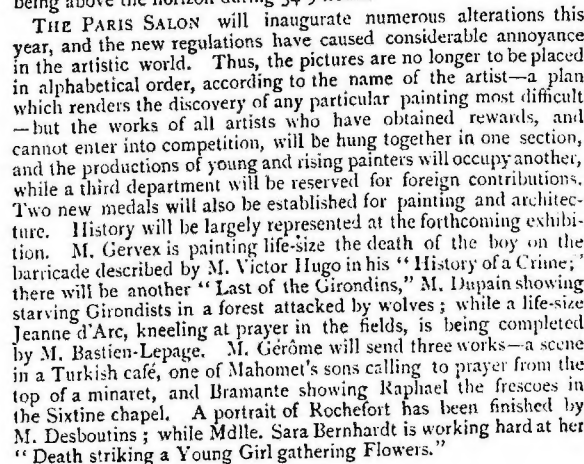
THE TURF.—The Manchester Meeting was attended with more success than had been anticipated, and, after one day's postponement, in consequence of part of the course being flooded by the Irwell, two days' pretty fair racing was had. For the Manchester Handicap Steeple Chase, Liberator, the winner of the last Liverpool Grand Annual, put in an appearance, but only two others contested the event with him. He was made favourite with a shade of odds against him, and went well for the greater part of the three miles, but after a splendid finish Sleight-of-Hand won by a length, and Distingue beat the Liverpool winner by half that distance. Some persons present shook their heads knowingly and ominously at the result, but there were no real grounds for so doing, as there was nothing strange in a fair horse like Sleight-of-Hand in receipt of 25*l.* beating him. Indeed, Liberator's performance was a good one, and if fairly treated for the coming Grand National he would be by no means unlikely to follow in the steps of several Aintree heroes and win a second time. We have but very few horses in training that can be trusted to get the Liverpool country safely. On the second day the Duke of Montrose's animals showed in good form, Central Fire running second for a Hunters' Flat Race,

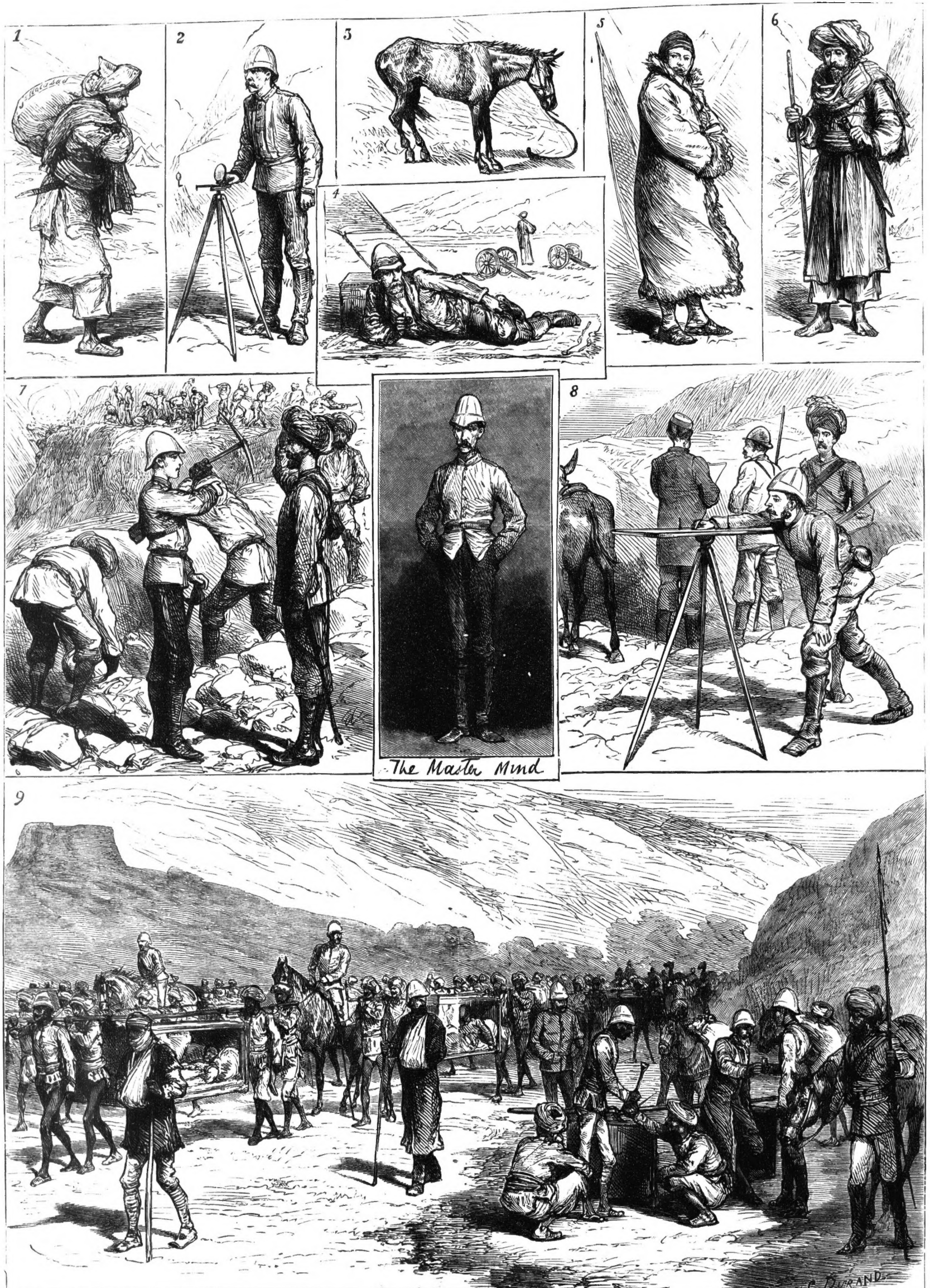
ANGLING also has been taken up again, and a 16½ lb. jack has bit gimp in the Hampton deeps. Mr. Chubb, of lock-making celebrity, being the captor. For novelty in angling, however, we must go to Secocconi's country and catch barking barbel. This is what the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent says of it:—"When we were encamped on the Olifant, and obliged to halt for a day to wait for the waggons, a few hours' fishing with grasshopper was rewarded with a splendid dish of fish—carp 3 lb. and 4 lb., a kind of roach, horrid-looking barbel, and a small dace with pink spots on the side. Captain Spratt landed an enormous eel some five feet long, and as thick as a man's arm, with a white belly and a green mottled back, which none of the Kaffirs or mule-drivers would eat, and, sooth to say, the other fish were bony to a degree. A barking barbel is a novelty—not an agreeable one—and those barbel of the Olifant barked like terriers when they were landed."

EXPLANATION.—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the past week ending Wednesday midnight. The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

Remarks.—The weather during the early part of this period was mild, generally unsettled, but in the course of the week temperature has gradually increased, the winds have quieted down, and the air has become very dry. On Thursday (1st inst.) the thermometer rose to 56° at midday, but on Friday and Saturday (2nd and 3rd inst.) 52° was the highest point reached, while on Tuesday (5th inst.) the maximum was only 37°. At the close of the period, then, temperature is nearly 20° lower than it was at first, and the present indications are in favour of a continuance of cold weather. Strong south-westerly winds prevailed during the first day or two, reaching the force of a fresh gale early on Friday (4th inst. and 2nd inst.), but on Saturday the wind moderated considerably, and on Sunday there have been general eaves since. The weather was dull and damp on Thursday and Friday (1st and 2nd inst.), but extremely fine on Saturday and Sunday. The time a good deal of gloom and fog has prevailed. The barometer was highest (50.67 inches) on Wednesday (6th inst.); lowest (29.81 inches) on Thursday (1st inst.); range, .86 inches. Temperature in the shade was highest (56°) on Thursday (1st inst.); lowest (32°) on Monday and Tuesday (3rd and 5th inst.); range, 24°. Rain fell on one day only, to the amount of 0.06 inches.

A DAY'S WORK WITH HERR WAGNER is no joke, to judge from the amusing account given by the New York *Christian Union*, the result of M. Roche, the librettist's, experience. Herr Wagner joined M. Roche at 7 A.M., and they worked without intermission until mid-day, Roche bending over his desk, writing and erasing, Wagner striding to and fro, bright of eye, vehement of gesture, shouting, singing, striking the piano, and constantly calling out, "Go on, go on." An hour or two after noon Roche, quite exhausted, let fall his pen. "What's the matter?" asked the composer. "I am hungry." "True; I had forgotten all about that. Let us have a hurried snack and go on again." Night came and found them still at work. "I was fairly stupefied," says M. Roche; "my head burned, my temples throbbed, and I was half mad with my wild search after strange words to fit strange music. He was as erect, fresh, and vigorous as when we began, walking up and down, striking his piano, his eccentric shadow, cast by the reflection of the lamp, dancing on every side, as he cried to me ever, 'Go on, go on,' while trumpeting in my ears cabalistic words and supernatural experiences." Herr Wagner, by the way, has gone to spend the rest of the winter at Naples.





1. The Dāk to India.—2. Flashing Signals: A Few Words with Cabul.—3. A Thermometer.—4. Moral Support.—5. Our Morning Costume.—6. Calipash, our Turnpike Man.—7. "Fatigues."—8. A Survey.—9. A Convoy of Sick and Wounded bound for India.

THE AFGHAN CAMPAIGN—SCRAPS FROM LATABAND CAMP

SYDNEY ILLUSTRATED



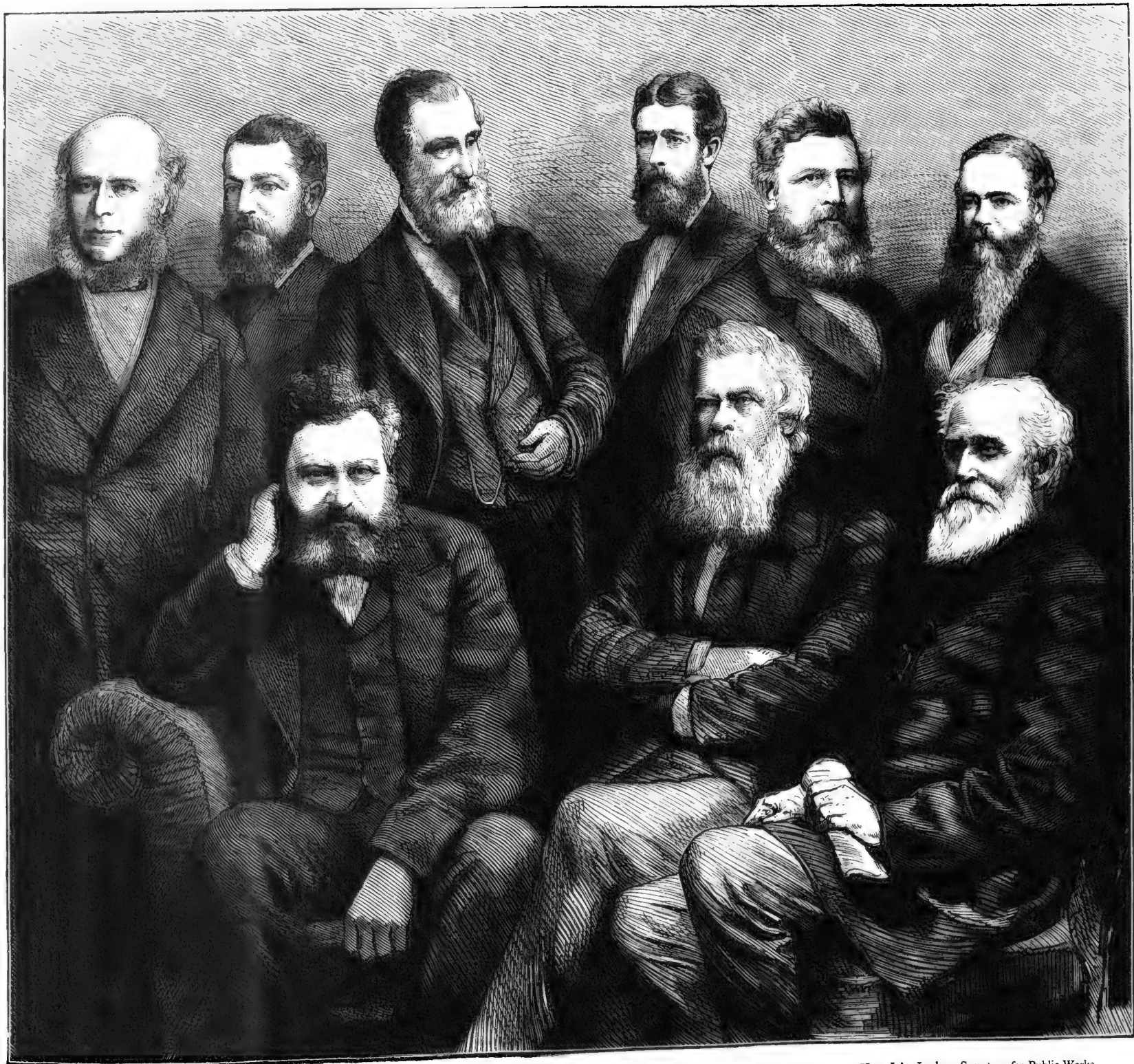
SIR GEORGE WIGRAM ALLEN, K.T.
Speaker of the House of Assembly



SIR ALFRED STEPHEN, C.B., K.C.M.G.
Lieut.-Governor of New South Wales



PATRICK ALFRED JENNINGS, ESQ.
Executive Commissioner of the Sydney International Exhibition



Hon. Saul Samuel, C.M.G., Postmaster-General Hon. E. A. Baker, Secretary for Mines Hon. James Watson, Colonial Treasurer Hon. John Lackey, Secretary for Public Works
Hon. F. B. Sutter, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction Hon. Robert Wisdom, Attorney-General Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G., Vice-President of the Executive Council
Hon. James Hoskins, Secretary for Lands Sir H. Parkes, K.C.M.G., Prime Minister and Colonial Secretary

THE MINISTRY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

That Holbein had an appreciative perception of female loveliness is amply shown in the full-length "Portrait of Christina of Denmark, Duchess of Milan." The young widow of sixteen years, attired in a black satin gown, with a black hood on her head, stands in an unaffected way, with her hands held together, and clasping a glove. Her aspect bears out the description given of her by Hatton, the English Minister at Brussels, in a letter dated December 9, 1537:—"A goodly personage of body, and competent of beauty, of favour excellent, soft in speech, and very gentle in countenance." That the face has not been idealised is seen by its distinct individuality; but it is one of rare beauty, its charm chiefly lying in its child-like innocence and ingenuous frankness of expression, and this the painter has interpreted in a manner that has seldom been equalled. The hands, as well as the face, are modelled with supreme care, and in every way the picture is in perfect keeping. It has, moreover, a depth of tone not often seen in Holbein's works. In a small portrait of "Anton Fugger of Augsburg," attributed—erroneously, we think—to Holbein, the friend and creditor of Charles V. is depicted as a shrewd, sharp-featured man, with an unpleasant, aggressive expression of face. We next come to three pictures, singularly interesting from an historical point of view, which are appropriately placed in proximity. One of them, Lucas de Heere's portrait of Queen Mary—the same, we think, that was exhibited here three or four years ago—lent by the Society of Antiquaries, is a work of rare excellence, remarkable not less for its refined and finished workmanship than for its truthful characterisation. On either side of this is a portrait of her sister, "The Princess Elizabeth." The first of these, in which she is represented at the age of fifteen, is ascribed to Holbein, but it cannot well be by him; in no important respect does it resemble his work, and he died when she was ten years old. And if the second, which depicts the Princess at a later period of her life, be by Sir Antonio More, to whom it is attributed, it is a poor example of his style. An examination of the three pictures in conjunction, however, leaves no doubt that these are authentic portraits of Elizabeth, whoever may have painted them. In de Heere's picture Mary Tudor, clad in a stiff brocaded dress, encrusted with pearls, and profusely decorated with jewels, is standing with her head slightly bent forward and her hands nervously clasped together. The head, which, like the rest of the picture, is painted with the most elaborate care and completeness, is an admirable study of character, the poor, pitiful-looking face, with its thin, colourless lips and furtive eyes, is indicative, not so much of cruelty, as of a mind oppressed by "thick coming fancies" and superstitious fears. Resembling this in form of feature, but infinitely different in character, are the two more robust heads of Elizabeth. They are both frank and fearless in expression, and in both, but especially the latter, signs of strong will and fixity of purpose are clearly to be discerned. Besides those already mentioned, the most characteristic examples of Holbein's art are the portraits of Sir William and Lady Butts, the principal physician to Henry VIII. and his wife; an admirable head, on a small scale, of "John Herbolster," a painter of Basle, and another of "A Merchant of the Stalhof or Steelyard," in the act of opening a letter. By other painters of the same period there are a few good works, including the portrait of a little girl, "The Princess Charlotte of France," daughter of Francis I., by Clouet, remarkable for its simple *naïveté* of style; an excellent portrait of "St. Andrew Gerardus," by Lucas Cranach, and the head of a man drawn and modelled with consummate skill by some unknown

artist apparently of the early Flemish school. The two last named pictures are the property of Mr. G. P. Boyce, the water-colour painter. The only pictures except portraits in the room are a scriptural subject, "Noli me Tangere," attributed to Holbein with-out any apparent reason, and a curious allegorical composition, "The Wheel of Fortune," which is perhaps one of his very early productions. A drawing of this subject was exhibited last year at the Grosvenor Gallery.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY

THE third Winter Exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery, though it necessarily falls short of its predecessors, which derived their chief value from the works of the great masters of the past, is by no means deficient in variety or interest. It consists of two entirely distinct sections, and the old order of arrangement has been observed, the West Gallery being occupied by water-colour pictures, and the smaller East Gallery and the vestibule being devoted to drawings in black and white. In face of the fact that the Society of Painters in Water Colours withholds its aid from the enterprise, and that a few only of the members of the Institute are among the exhibitors, it is not surprising to find that the water-colour section is rather weak. In addition to the English drawings, Sir Coutts Lindsay has, however, succeeded in securing a large assemblage of works by the most accomplished Dutch painters. These are hung together, and form a novel and singularly interesting feature in the Exhibition. The collection of drawings in chalk, charcoal, and pencil, being for the most part by the foremost living masters of design, contain a vast amount of matter that students of art will find instructive as well as interesting. Sir Frederick Leighton, Mr. Watts, Mr. Burne Jones, Mr. Poynter, and M. Legros are the largest contributors, and there are several drawings by Mr. F. Sandys, Mr. W. B. Richmond, and Mr. Albert Moore. Apart from the intrinsic beauty of many of them, these designs, which consist chiefly of preliminary studies, serve to show the vast amount of thought and labour which their authors bring to bear on their completed works. This is especially observable in the drawings by Mr. E. Burne Jones, in some of which we find the same hand or piece of drapery many times repeated, with slight, but not unimportant, variations. This artist's works, of which there are more than fifty in the Gallery, are very varied in subject; they include, besides designs for pictures which have already appeared and fragmentary studies for separate parts of them, several minute and elaborately wrought "Designs for Initial Letters in an Illuminated Virgil." These, however, are drawn with so fine and faint a line that their beauties are not easily to be discerned. It is needless to say that most of these drawings are deeply imbued with the archaic feeling which Mr. Burne Jones derived from the works of the primitive Italian painters, and to which he adheres with the pertinacity of conviction. This is chiefly to be noted in his treatment of drapery; in most cases the minute folds are so conflicting and so tumultuous that they serve to conceal, instead of to define, the contour of the limbs beneath. A striking exception is, however, to be seen, the "Study of Three Trumpeters in the Procession of Psyche," in which the drapery is treated in a broad and simple style. Among the larger drawings, the study for the head of the angel in the picture of the "Annunciation" is specially noteworthy for its great beauty and tenderness of expression. In the group of drawings by Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A., we find Art of a less precise, but nobler, kind. His contributions are not numerous, nor are any of them of recent date, but they have in an eminent degree the qualities which give value to his best productions. Besides showing a fine feeling for abstract perfection of form, they bear evidence of patient and prolonged study of the great masters of the Renaissance. In modern Art there is probably nothing grander in style or more Raphaelesque than his large cartoon of "The Transfiguration," designed for a window in St. Paul's, and his "Study of a Head," numbered 391. The drawings by Sir Frederick Leighton include designs for single figures and groups in all his important pictures and several most elaborate studies of inanimate nature. His "Lemon Tree," which, however, has been exhibited before, is a marvel of minute and accurate detail. Mr. E. J. Poynter, R.A., sends a large cartoon of his "St. Stephen Led Out to be Stoned," and studies for figures in his more recent pictures, of which those for "Milanion" and "Perseus" strike us as the best. All M. Legros' works are of the highest interest, and especially the series of separate heads drawn in chalk from life, before the students of the Slade school. Executed with great rapidity, they are drawn with an unerring certainty of line that can result only from severe training, and complete knowledge of form. They are remarkable, not only for their strongly marked individuality of character, and correctness of design, but for their direct simplicity of style and the economy of means employed. In none of them is there a superfluous line or a touch that does not serve its purpose as an indication of form. Among several other works by this artist are a splendidly executed etching of the head of Mrs. Poynter, and a strikingly characteristic outline half-length portrait of Mr. Val Prinsep. Besides some figures which have already appeared at the Dudley Gallery, Mr. H. S. Marks sends some landscape studies, amongst which two drawings of the trunks of trees are especially noteworthy for their elaborate and accurate draughtsmanship. Lady Lindsay of Balcarres exhibits a frame containing seven carefully drawn heads of ladies in pencil, and Mr. J. D. Linton a series of studies of drapery for "Coriolanus," remarkable for the artistic manner in which the folds are arranged, and for the abnormal shortness of the figures. In the vestibule there are many good works, including some designs for portions of his pictures, and two studies of nude female figures by Mr. G. H. Boughton, in which the individual peculiarities of the model are reproduced with uncompromising fidelity; two excellent studies of drapery by Mr. M. R. Corbett; a female head of great beauty, "Proud Maisie," by Mr. F. Sandys; and three large portraits by the same artist, of which the half-length of Cyril Flower, Esq., which was exhibited last year at the Academy, is infinitely the best one.

The collection of drawings contributed by the Society of Water Colour Painters of the Hague, which, together with the English water-colour pictures, are hung in the large West Gallery, besides their great intrinsic merit have the charm of novelty. With the sympathetic work of Josef Israels we have indeed long been familiar. He is well represented here by two large and vigorously painted heads, one of them being the portrait of "The Artist Van Witsen," and by two picturesque rustic interiors. The first, "A Happy Home," shows a peasant family gathered round a fire, and in the second, "Left Alone," in a scantily-furnished room, an aged woman, weeping beside a bed, may be dimly discerned in the gathering gloom of evening. Both pictures are in perfect keeping, and are full of low-toned harmony of colour. By P. Bloomers, P. Sahe, and some other painters who have founded their style on that of Israels, there are characteristic examples. They are, however, already well known in England by their oil pictures. The landscapes present more fresh and interesting matter. Essentially national in character, the modern school of Dutch landscape is distinct from that of any other country. Unlike a large section of the younger English landscape painters, who, while depicting the separate facts of Nature with realistic force, fail to observe the just relation of each part to the rest, these Dutchmen aim chiefly at general and comprehensive truth. Their art should, however, by no means be confounded with the school, or rather clique, of French painters—*impressionistes* as they are called—who hide their ignorance and incapacity by an affectation of breadth, and who suppress all the details they are unable to draw. These pictures, though apparently

indicated rather than realised, but they are so indicated as to show that the painter had a clear perception of their essential character. The especial quality of these works is their truth of atmospheric effect and fullness of tone. "A Dutch Lake," by Joseph Neuhuys, representing a large expanse of land and water seen through the medium of humid vapour, is remarkable for the impression of space which it conveys, and for its truthful gradations of tone. H. W. Mesdag's large drawing of a line of fishing-boats "At Anchor," rapidly executed apparently, but with extraordinary precision and certainty of touch, is full of movement and redolent with the salt freshness of sea air. The "View at Schiedam," by J. Maris, is an admirable drawing, remarkable alike for its truth of local character and its rich but finely modulated colour. "A Dutch Landscape," by W. Roeloss, "At the Seaside," by J. H. Weissenbruch, and "In the Polders," by P. J. C. Gabriël, are among the best remaining examples of the school. The works we have mentioned, and others, show that the Dutchmen of the present day, like those of old, are gifted with a fine sense of colour. Their works tend to support the theory of M. Taine, who, in his "Philosophie de l'Art," maintains that the nature of each country's Art is determined by its climate, and that fine colourists exist only where moist atmosphere prevails. The English water-colour drawings demand no lengthened notice. The best of them are by well-known artists, and these, though good examples of the styles of their respective authors, present no novel features. An exception is to be found in the quaint and curious allegorical composition by Mr. J. D. Linton, "Youth and Time." Time is here represented as a vigorous man, who, equipped with the symbolic hour-glass and scythe, strides rapidly past a young man and a maiden who stand idly by, unconscious of his passage. We care little for the allegorical significance of the picture, but its rich and harmonious colour, its correct design and finished workmanship entitle it to the highest commendation. Mr. W. Small sends a very characteristic scene of Irish life, "Holy Well, Connemara," and Mr. H. Herkomer a very forcibly painted head of a man, called "The Last of the Romans." The two picturesque garden scenes, "The Dolphins" and "The Fountain," by Mr. J. J. Fulleylove, remarkable for the sober harmony of colour and perfect keeping; Mr. H. Moore's truthful sea-piece, "Off Arran;" the two well-designed and delicately painted small single figures, "The Print Collector" and "The Miniature," by Mr. C. Green; the portraits by Mr. J. C. Moore and Mr. J. Parker, and the landscapes by Mr. J. Knight, Mr. A. Parsons, and Mr. C. Holloway, will well repay examination.



"PROBATION," by the author of "The First Violin" (3 vols. : Bentley).—The author has here abandoned Germany and music for Lancashire and cotton factories, and, perhaps, on the whole, she must be held to have done wisely in not attempting at once to build up a second story on the lines of the first. We cannot but feel, however, that the change costs us that freshness—freshness of scene, freshness of tone, freshness of feeling, which lent a charm to "The First Violin," it may be beyond its real literary merits. The author is quite as much at home in Lancashire cotton mills as on the Rhine, but the theme is less attractive and more hackneyed; indeed, in these stories of factory life there is apt to be, within certain narrow limits of variation, an almost inevitable uniformity. We all of us know here from the first that the clean-shaven, thoughtful, self-trained, head "cut-looker," Myles Heywood, with his bad temper—for a bad temper seems an essential characteristic of a hero in the author's eyes—will, in the end, win the beautiful lady who has eyes to recognise the fine mind and noble heart beneath the workman's fustian jacket. And the author, without making too much of the point, has been careful to indicate how the circumstances of Adrienne Blisset's life and her Bohemian training would naturally have led her, thorough lady though she was, to be less sensible of the difference in rank between Heywood and herself than an ordinary English girl would have been—to say nothing of the gratitude she must have felt towards him for ridding her so effectually of the persecutions of the odious Fred Spenceley. But the course of Myles' true love does not run with unbroken smoothness, and a long probation has to be passed by him before he at last reaches his goal. We must congratulate the author very heartily on the character of Sebastian Mallory, the young owner of the factory in which Myles is a workman, and who in power of exciting interest and sympathy runs the nominal hero hard. The part assigned to him is a difficult one, but it is managed with considerable delicacy and discretion, and, to our thinking, he adds greatly to the success of the book.

"Children's Children: a Story of Two Generations," by Allan Muir (3 vols. : Smith and Elder).—Dr. Spout and Dr. Puff, as the names of a Doctor of Divinity and a Doctor of Medicine, in the first chapter of this story, somewhat prepare us to encounter a few pages later the Rev. Death Bolton, a young man thus christened by his father as a helpless infant, "as the first outlet for the dislike which, through his whole life, he nursed against a son whose fault was that he innocently caused his mother's death." Then we meet Diana Bolton, the daughter of this inveterate hater, who, whilst worshipping her father alive and dead, behaves not only with a want of all sisterly feeling, but with positive brutality both to the unfortunate Death, and to another brother—a very poor creature, it is true—and is, indeed, about as repulsively disagreeable a woman as the imagination of novelist ever conceived. A speech put into her mouth as she stands by Death's dying bed is one that a fiend might have shrunk from; and when crossed in a matter on which she had set her heart, the amiable creature, we are told, "turned white and trembling before she spoke, overpowered by the very approach of her passion," so that the unhappy object of it "cowered as he watched the onset of this gust of rage." Readers will by this time be disposed to say that we have already wasted too much time over an inflated and worthless book; and yet we must not let them go away with the impression that "Children's Children" is an absolute failure. At its worst it is never weak or silly; and if we will be candid we must admit that there is power and fancy in it, though the power is manifested with the greatest crudeness and exaggeration. The book is obviously—at least, so we should say—the work of a novice with all his craft—or her craft—yet to learn, but with a certain originality of mind from which some day we may look to get something worth having.

"Our Square Circle," by the late James Hain Friswell, completed by his Daughter (2 vols. : Sampson Low, Marston, and Co.).—This book, begun many years ago, was intended by its author as a sort of companion piece to "Other People's Windows;" but ill health compelled him to lay it aside, and it is now offered to us by his daughter, who has added some few of the chapters herself. Strictly speaking it is not a novel, for there is hardly a pretence of a story in it, but a collection of sketches—Professor Flitter, Dr. Wilkins, Colonel Punkah, Mr. and Mrs. Dodge, Mr. Moses Mango, and so on—who are bound together by the fact of their forming the "circle" inhabiting the "square" known as Pedlington Gardens, and whose virtues, peculiarities, and peccadilloes are detailed for us by the whose physician, Godfrey Deane. The sketches are kindly, chatty, and readable, even if they are not free from that tendency towards the commonplace and that slight want of refinement which were among their amiable author's besetting literary sins.

"Louis; or, Doomed to the Cloister," by M. J. Hope (3 vols. : Griffith and Farran).—This is a tale of religious persecution in France in the days of Louis XIV.; and the author, in a preface, informs us that his whole story is "a condensation of many years' study in an old library." In proof whereof, on a fly-leaf at the end of the last volume, is printed a list of "works referred to," coming to some five-and-twenty in number, and ranging from President Henault's and Père Daniel's "Histoires de France," and the "Plaidoyers de Patru" and "Plaidoyers de le Maistre," down to Smiles' "Huguenots" and Mrs. Gray's "Cevennes." In spite, however, of what he no doubt considers his erudition, it must be said that Mr. Hope has written a novel wholly stupid, incoherent, and tiresome. Good, he says in his preface, is ever to be found mixed with evil; but his story is a proof that, at any rate, dulness may exist unredeemed by a spark of life or fancy.

"Hermann," by E. Werner, translated by Ellen Kerr Brown (Remington and Co.).—We can hardly be wrong in judging this to be another of the earlier efforts in fiction of "E. Werner," who, it seems, is after all a lady very well known in Berlin society. Every one must pronounce it to be full of the highest promise; but it is comparatively crude and immature, and certainly cannot stand with such finished and elaborate works as "Under a Charm" and "No Surrender," and the other longer novels that have enjoyed the advantage of having Miss Tyrell as their translator. We must be allowed to think it a mistake on the part of "E. Werner" to sanction these translations of novelettes written before she had fully proved her powers, as in the eyes of indiscriminating readers they may tend to obscure her reputation.

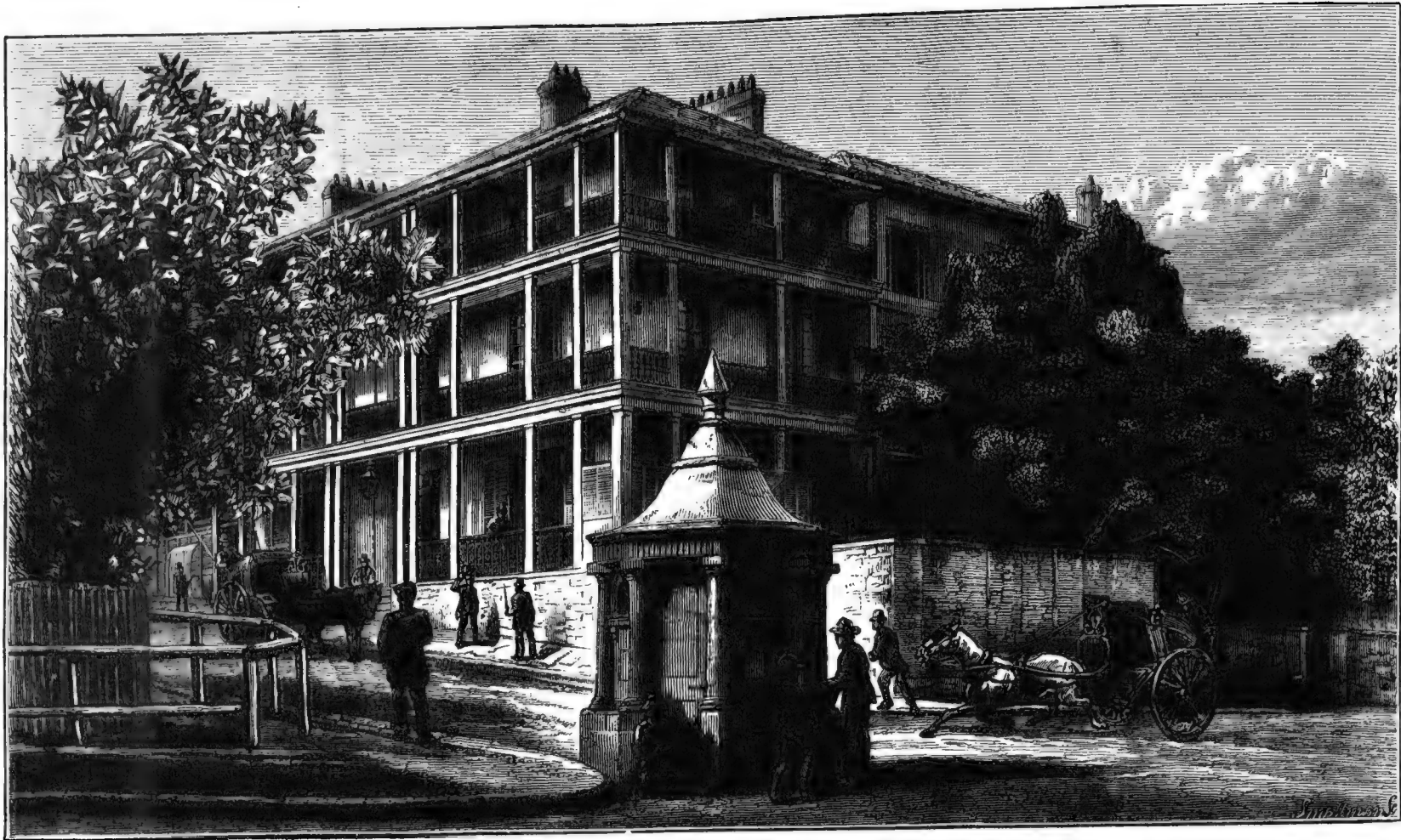


MESSRS. NEUMEYER AND CO.—A neatly-written schoolroom ballad is "The Willow and the Brook;" the words are by Clara Ascroft, and the music by W. C. Levey.—A merry Irish song, "The Colleen I Adore," written and composed by Matthias Barr and L. Sampson, will suit a penny reading or village concert, if sung by a good tenor voice.—A rival transcriber of "Hungarian Dances" has entered the lists against Johannes Brahms. A certain Mr. Imre Alföldy publishes two books of "The Celebrated Hungarian Dances," transcribed as duets for the pianoforte, and is severe upon his rival in a notice which terminates thus:—"In publishing my own version of these melodies, I consider it simply an act of justice towards my countrymen to make known the names of the various composers and the original titles of the dances." No doubt it is very interesting to read these unpronounceable names to those who understand the Hungarian tongue. There is a great sameness in this music, although it is characteristic of the nation.—The same may be said of "Prairie Pictures" (Steppenbilder), on original Russian melodies, by H. Hofman, which are not quite so monotonous as the above.—A favourite melody of John Resch's, "Heimliche Liebe," has been skillfully arranged as a waltz by Charles Morley.—A series of twenty-four brief pieces for the pianoforte, composed by Tschalkowsky, form a neat little "Christmas Album," bound in royal blue paper.

MESSRS. DUFF AND STEWART.—One of Elizabeth Philp's least interesting songs, more especially as regards the mawkish words, is "She's All the World to Me."—Two well-written drawing-room pieces for the pianoforte are "Moonbeams on the Lake," by W. F. Taylor; and "The Sunny Millstream," by Felix Lonsdale.—A very brilliant "Valse de Concert," for the pianoforte, by Guglielmo Lardelli, will greatly please a mixed audience.

B. WILLIAMS.—Genuine poetry, wedded to a sweet melody, will not fail to please the most fastidious taste, as united in "Vanished Hours," written and composed by J. Oxenford and Stephen Jarvis. Southey's graphic poem, "The Inchcape Rock," arranged as a *scena* by Stephen Jarvis, is lengthy and bombastic; we pity the bass who undertakes it, unless under exceptional circumstances.—A lesson to irresolute and coquettish damsels will be found in "It Was To Be," words and music by L. Williams.—Again we come upon a useful ballad for the drawing-room, "Dewdrops," a somewhat mild love song, words by Charles Head, Esq., music by Richard Horner.—Michael Watson has done his best with "Lakeland," a series of easy and effective pieces for the pianoforte: No. 1, "Windermere," is a graceful mazurka; No. 2, "Derwentwater," a dreamy *bluette* in 6-8 time; No. 3, "Loch Lomond," the prettiest of the series, is a so-called reverie; No. 4, "Loch Leven," is good, but a trifle commonplace; No. 5, "Lough Neagh," is smoothly written and attractive; No. 6, "Lake of Killarney," is scarcely worthy of its companions, a romance of the most stereotyped form.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Foremost amongst the many brightly-bound volumes published for Christmastide gifts is "Songs from the Published Writings of Alfred Tennyson, set to music by various composers, edited by W. G. Cusins." Of forty-five songs collected here, ten only are not composed expressly for this volume. As a rule, the new settings are excellent, barring "Sweet and Low," "Come Into the Garden, Maud," and "Break, Break," which are associated with copyright melodies by popular composers. In spite of these trifling drawbacks, there are enough of original tunes to ensure for this volume a warm reception in the home circle (Messrs. C. Kegan Paul and Co.).—Two well-got-up volumes, on a smaller scale, for Christmas gifts, wherein are to be found ballads to suit every voice and taste, are "Songs of France," a collection of sixty celebrated romances and ditties, with French and English words, the latter ably translated by M. X. Hayes for the most part, with some few exceptions, amongst which may be cited "The Flagon's Chime" ("Le Carillon du Verre"), which has been rescued from oblivion by Charles Santley.—A meet companion to the above is Vol. II. of "The Songs of England," which contains one hundred English melodies, including the most popular traditional ditties and ballads, with new symphonies and accompaniments by the veteran J. L. Hatton, who in his preface to the second volume observes:—"I could hardly believe so many good songs were still available, and have been able to collect a second selection scarcely less valuable and interesting than the first." These two volumes are calculated to stimulate our poets and composers of the period to do better than write to order, by the dozen, songs, ballads, and romances, &c. (Messrs. Boosey and Co.).—The well-known legend of "Herne the Hunter" has furnished E. Oxenford with a picturesque and dramatic theme for the libretto of a three-act opera, entitled *Herne*, the music of which is by John Old. In preparing the libretto, Mr. Oxenford has chosen the same period as that selected by Ainsworth in his romance of "Windsor Castle." The story turns upon the love and revenge of the wild hunter—a very unpleasant specimen of the demon school. Both librettist and composer may be congratulated on having produced a work of great merit, which will doubtless take a good position on our English stage at a no very distant period (Messrs. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.).—A very interesting and clever work, by John Stainer, Mus. Doc., Oxon., is "The Music of the Bible," with an account of the development of modern musical instruments from ancient types. Although on a comparatively small scale, this work contains a vast amount of information, and from the introduction to the appendices will be read with interest and profit (Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.).



THE AUSTRALIAN CLUB, BENT STREET (THE OLDEST CLUB IN SYDNEY)



MACQUARIE STREET

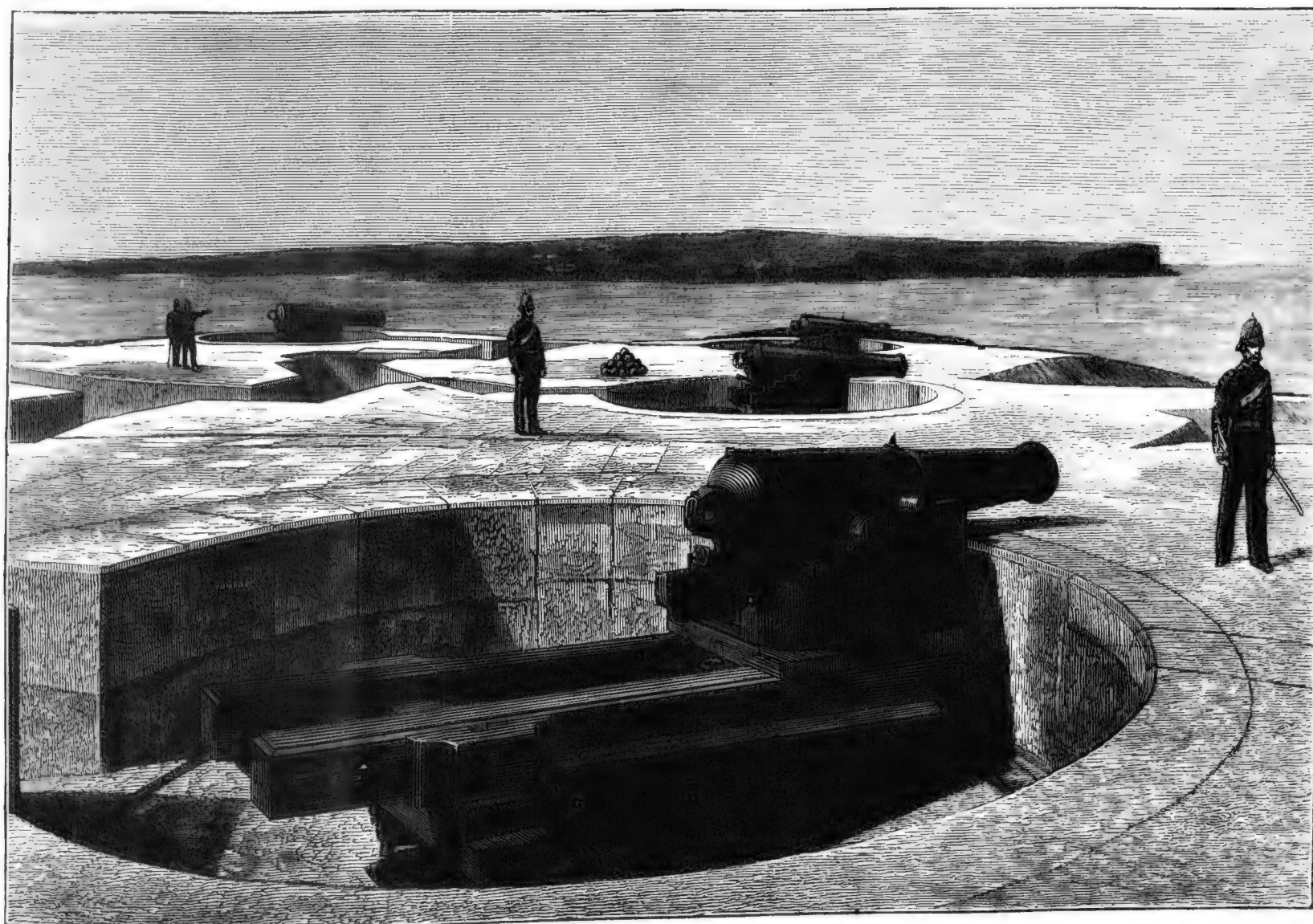


HEADS OF THE PEOPLE—THE FIREMAN

DRAWN BY CHARLES GREEN



THE POST OFFICE, GEORGE STREET



THE FORTIFICATIONS, SOUTH HEAD BATTERY
SYDNEY ILLUSTRATED



II.

IN "Atheistic Methodism"—a title we do not quite understand—in the *Nineteenth Century* for January, 1880, Mr. Mallock defends the position taken by him in his inquiry, "Is Life Worth Living?" against Miss Bevington and others of the same school. He has maintained, he says, and still maintains, that without belief in Theism, with its attendant doctrine of man's personal immortality, "there can be no standard by which the quality of pleasures can be tested; that truth as truth and virtue as virtue cease to be in any way admirable." Miss Bevington writes, on the other hand, that "so long as man is man, virtue, as *virtue*, will never cease to be admirable." It is obvious that we have here a controversy too delicate and intricate for any outline of it we could attempt. We will but add here that Mr. Mallock now tells the Positivists that when they speak of "virtue" and "morality" they mean, and can only mean, some form of happiness, of pleasure, and how is it to be decided which forms of happiness are supreme and preferable? If A. does not care for B's enjoyments, why should he trouble himself about trying to like them? But to the Theist there is one form of happiness, by the nature of things necessarily supreme above all others, and that is *holiness*. Destroy holiness, and you destroy virtue; we may vaguely wish for it, but we shall find no sufficient motive for its practice.—Mr. Archibald Forbes is naturally very angry about the new rules put forth by the military authorities as to war correspondents. Only three reasons can be conceived, he says, for deeming the presence of war correspondents in the field detrimental, and only one of these seems to us worthy of mention, viz., that they may by inadvertence or indiscretion give valuable information to the enemy, of which he may take advantage. But in the first place it is obvious that the objection can only have weight when it is possible that the information can reach the enemy; in other words, "in wars which a modicum of civilisation and accessibility is the attribute of your enemy." And in the second place the Germans, "the warriors of modern Europe, according to the modern conception of warfare," in 1870-71 freely admitted correspondents, imposing upon them no censorship whatever.—Mr. F. Cunliffe Owen gives us a valuable paper on "Russian Nihilism," valuable because he cites chapter and verse for his assertions from the speeches, proclamations, and writings of the Nihilists themselves. The essential difference between Nihilists and the Social Democrats, and even the Communists of Europe, is that the latter look forward to a certain reorganisation of the social world, under which all capital and property would be held by the State or Commune for the equal benefit of everybody. They are levellers, but not destroyers. The Nihilists, on the other hand, have no definite schemes of improvement of any kind, and aim simply at pulling down all that is, without a thought what is to come after it.—Mr. Lyttelton's plea for the part played by athletics in our Public School system is very able and plausible, and will win adherents all the more readily from being so temperate and judicious in tone.

The *Contemporary Review* boasts a truly imposing list of contributors. Professor J. S. Blackie, Professor Calderwood, Canon Rawlinson, and Professor Mivart are not to be met with all together every day. We are afraid, however, that a large proportion of readers may think the number one rather to be admired than desired, for in truth its contents are a little heavy. No one could be found better qualified than Professor Calderwood to review Mr. Herbert Spencer's "Data of Ethics," but, of course, such a subject lies beyond the ken of ordinary mortals; and Canon Rawlinson will hardly rouse the public to take the interest he professes to feel himself in the new light shed on the character of Cyrus the Great by a proclamation of his very recently discovered on a broken clay cylinder. After all was Cyrus really the author at all, and may not the proclamation have been simply the work of a minister?—Herr Karl Hillebrand's article on "England in the Eighteenth Century" is very good, but we seem to have been reading so very much on that subject of late that we do not just now feel equal to any more; but Matthew Browne's paper on Dickens' Letters—the only attempt at light reading in the number—may be commended as decidedly amusing.

In *Blackwood* we have a discourse on "Christendom and Islam," by an imaginary Turkish Effendi, who, admitting that he has no faith in the divine origin of his own or of any other religion, yet prefers Islam as a moral system to Christianity, chiefly, it would seem, on the ground that, though the ethical teaching of Christ is infinitely higher than that of Mohammed, yet Mussulmans do practice the precepts of their prophet, and Christians neglect the teachings of theirs.—We have also a very warmly appreciative review of Lord Bute's recent translation of the Breviary—a review, in fact, so thoroughly "Ritualistic" in tone, that it is rather puzzling to come upon it in the pages of *Blackwood*;—and a continuation of "Bush-Life in Queensland."

In the *North American Review* Mr. Froude gives us a second paper on "Romanism and the Irish Race in the United States," though this title is a misnomer, four-fifths of the article at least being devoted to the "Irish Question" simply. Mr. Froude is clearly in "a taking." He would dearly like to put the curb on "Romanism" and check its growth by penal enactments, but he knows that the spirit of the age would not tolerate this, and cannot venture even to express his aspirations openly. So he sits and growls, and does not seem to have anything practical to suggest.—There is a charming estimate of Sainte-Beuve by Mr. Henry James, positively bristling with good things and happy *aperçus*. We can find room for only one quotation. "What I have found most interesting in these pages" (Sainte-Beuve's Letters), says Mr. James, "is the mark of the expert, as I may call it,—the definiteness and clearness, the ripe sagacity of the writer's critical sense," and he speaks of Sainte-Beuve as "the very genius of observation, discretion, and taste."

The illustrations of strawberries of different varieties and at different periods of their growth in *Scribner's* have all the perfect finish and excellence which may be said to have become the speciality of that magazine.—"The Acadians of Louisiana" afford occasion for some good sketches representing a life still little more than half-civilised; and "American Arms and Ammunition," with the accompanying diagrams, will be sure of finding many readers.

In the *Atlantic Monthly* we have some "Reminiscences of Washington," beginning more than fifty years ago, in the days of John Quincy Adams' Administration, when Calhoun and Van Buren, Randolph and Henry Clay, W. H. Harrison and Edward Everett were the leading figures on the political stage.—The writer of the paper, "Habits of English Life," would seem to have kept very good company in this country. Yet his account of the habits of some of his English acquaintance strikes us with surprise. Is it really now usual for English gentlemen to load their fingers with rings—sometimes two on one finger? The charge seems to require confirmation.

In *Temple Bar* we have an article on Théophile Gautier, against which there is nothing to be said, except that the subject has been written out; and a readable sketch of Sir Humphry Davy.—Mrs. Linton begins a new novel, "The Rebel of the Family"—she is taking to write a great deal too much, we must be allowed to tell her—and we have the first chapters of another story, "Adam and

Eve," whilst *The Theatre* for January gives its readers two fine portraits—Mr. Irving as Shylock, and Miss Ellen Terry as Portia.

This month's instalment of Messrs. Cassell's *Illustrated Book of the Dog* is particularly interesting, as it treats of the various breeds of terriers, from the plucky, self-asserting "Bull" to the shivering little black-and-tan, which is so great a pet with the softer sex. A chapter on Sir Walter Scott's little favourite, the "Dandie," is also begun.—The seventh part of the *Dairy Farm*, from the same publishers, treats of practical hints on draining, the nutrition of plants, the application of manure, and that much discussed subject, the improvement of grass lands.

We have received the first six parts of a new series of *Our Native Land*, published by Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co. Each part contains several very tasteful and picturesque illustrations from the pencil of Mr. E. T. Pritchett, in addition to two carefully-executed chromos. The letterpress of Mr. Davenport Adams is well written, and the printing and paper are particularly good. When completed and bound the work will form a very useful and at the same time entertaining account of the more striking features of our country.



A TREE LIFTING MACHINE.—We have been asked whether there was such an invention in existence. There is. The only one we know of is that of Messrs. Barrow and Sons, of Barrowash, Derby, but of course there may be others to be procured of metropolitan houses.

SHEEP DISEASE.—The sheep disease to which we referred last week as prevailing in the West of England is we learn a pest in the grazing parts of Kent, especially in the famous district between Folkestone and Rye, known as the Romney or Kent Marshes, but in reality very fine grazing ground. Farmers' losses have been severe.

SWINE FEVER.—This malady prevails just now in the West of England, especially in parts of Somersetshire.

WOLDINGHAM, SURREY.—The freehold village, including the chief or squire's house and the rights of the manor, together with one thousand acres of land are to be sold by auction on 11th February next.

WEEDS ON FARMS.—A legal contemporary suggests the advisability of adding to farm leases this clause: "The tenant shall have all the crops upon the farm properly cleared and weeded during the last two years of the tenancy, and the landlord shall have the power to do this work at the expense of the tenant if it be not effectually done upon notice from the landlord."

MONKSHOOD AND HORSE RADISH.—Children in the country are wont to go along by the hedges not only eating every tempting berry that comes in their way, but ever chewing bits of grass and the more succulent weed-stems. Taste is evidently a matter of quite secondary consideration to them, and we must be prepared at odd times to hear of poisonings by arum berries, deadly nightshade, &c. But that a case should have occurred only the other day of a family being killed by eating monkshood for horseradish appears really inexplicable. First of all, the aconite should never be allowed in a garden. It is a weed—and a big weed. Then its cowed flowers are so peculiar that no gardener could overlook it or mistake the flower for horseradish. Aconite root is fusiform—shaped like a rolling-pin, it tapers at both ends. Horse-radish root is of equal length throughout. But here comes the principal difference. Monkshood is wanting in that peculiar pungency which is the very use and merit of horseradish. Monkshood brings no tears to the eyes of the scraper, and one would certainly have thought that this difference must have warned the merest child that the wrong root was being used.

HAWKS AND OWLS.—The diminution in the number of birds of prey is much to be regretted in the interests of agriculturists. It has been reckoned that a single hawk will kill at least 1,500 sparrows in the course of a year, and owls destroy an immense number of mice, and even rats. The number of partridges and pheasants which are killed by kestrels or hawks is quite unimportant compared with the good done by the birds of prey. All interferences with nature tend to bring their own punishment; and in the case of buzzards, hawks, owls, falcons, and kestrels, we hope to see these handsome and useful birds included in a future Wild Birds' Preservation Act.

LATE VERDURE OF TREES.—A gentleman living at Richmond calls attention to the fact that in Richmond Park many of the oaks still retain the green leaves of summer. Six weeks' frost have shrivelled and browned their edges, but along the rib of the leaf the green remains. The leaves of the elder, too, have kept their colour; and in many cases the elm-leaves fell while still green. The ash has not retained its leaves so long. Personally, we may add that the chestnut, the sycamore, and the poplar lost their leaves at the usual time. The beech was late in changing. In sheltered spots the rich russet dress of winter now warms the landscape; but the frosts, and afterwards the winds of December, have stripped trees in an exposed situation. The snow having all melted away from the hedgerows, we notice several green weeds and the evergreen ivy doing well. The young maple, oak, quick, sloe, and other hedge sprigs and saplings seem to be full of life. In the gardens, on the other hand, the frost has done much damage—even the laurels being in many cases utterly blackened, and in some killed.

LAND SALE AND TRANSFER.—During last year it is believed that land sales were unusually small in number, not, of course, because holders were rigid, but because purchasers never came forward, or if they presented themselves, asked to have the properties at an absolutely ruinous reduction of value. Norris Castle, Isle of Wight, of which we wrote several months ago, remains for sale. The Duke of Edinburgh was attracted by its cheapness, but we believe he wanted some further reduction, which caused the negotiations to fall through. Against the opinions of almost all his contemporaries, the Editor of the *Estates Roll* sets the fact that he has on several occasions advertised in *The Times* and *Telegraph* for unflet farms, but either has failed to receive answers, or has been asked full terms. It does not appear, however, that he offered money for the farms, but an exchange in house property, which most owners and occupiers might possibly consider "quite another thing."

GORSE FOR LIVE STOCK.—Some time ago, in pointing out the merits of the gorse for cattle food, we added the warning that it would be necessary to go to the trouble and expense of bruising it before giving it to cattle. We are now happy to say that a soft variety, known as the Irish gorse, has been brought under our notice, and that this requires no bruising. It grows well on poor soils, especially the light dry soil which is found in many parts of Kent and at parts all throughout the South and East of England. The common gorse should be sown about Lady Day, the seed drilled in, and weeds carefully rooted out. The rows should be nearly two feet apart. The Irish gorse should be propagated from cuttings made in August and placed in a sheltered position until time for

transplanting in the August following. Dairy cows are greatly benefited by gorse food.

AN EARLY PRIMROSE.—On the 21st of December last a primrose was found blooming in the open air by a wood not far out of Brighton.

A DECIDUOUS EVERGREEN.—A correspondent suggests the desirability of gardeners more commonly realising this botanical paradox by grafting the evergreen holm oak on the stock of an ordinary oak. The effect of spring and autumn changes is said to be both curious and pleasant.

LADIES AND LA PETITE CULTURE.—Miss Isabel Thorne, of Southover Grange, Lewes, Sussex, supported by Lord Aberdare, the Hon. Mrs. Vernon, Mr. Brassey, M.P., and others, invites the formation of a Ladies' Association for the Promotion of Minor Food Production and Country Pursuits. We have before noticed this idea in reference to one of the recent Agricultural Shows, where prizes were given to lady exhibitors of poultry, pigs, dairy produce, vegetables, fruit, table ornaments, honey, &c.; and we hope to see Ceres, Flora, and Pomona duly formed into a business committee that will superintend "The Ladies' Annexe" in future Shows.

BEEES.—Relative to very numerous inquiries as to a Bee-Dress and other apian subjects, to which we from time to time allude, readers are referred for addresses, &c., to the *British Bee Journal*, Fairlawn, Southall, Middlesex, or to *The Bee-Keeper*, 1, Catherine Street, Strand, W.C.

CHILDREN OF THE PANTOMIME

AMONGST the means and forces which are so wonderfully brought together in the construction of a Christmas Pantomime not the least interesting item, by any means, is the children who in this manner so largely contribute towards the enjoyment of pleasure-seekers. What would these gorgeous and gigantic displays be without their infantile armies of masked warriors, their gnomes of hideous face and figure, their animated vegetables, and their cats, dogs, monkeys, &c., always so full of frolic and fun? or, indeed, without their dainty little fairies, elves, and all the rest of the troupe that so materially tends to add mirth and beauty and elegance to the most popular of modern Christmas amusements? We do not dare even to imagine, so indispensable do their services appear to be to these displays. A few remarks, however, concerning this useful body of public servants, small though they be, may perhaps be received with interest.

In the first place it is as unfair as it is unjust to suppose that the members of these diminutive corps hail from the class commonly known as gutter-children, for they are mostly the children of poor, but respectable, parents living in the vicinity of the theatres where they are engaged. Their parents are frequently themselves in the profession in the capacity of "supers," or scene-shifters, and it is a great boon to them to get their little ones employed in this manner, as may be gathered from the number of applications of this character received by theatrical managers. At the larger theatres the average number of such applications annually may be taken as over 500, and it is related that long before pantomime time the managers are besieged by poor women soliciting them to take some of their little ones on. To deal fairly with such an overflow of applicants a system is applied, the primary test being height; the maximum is 4 feet, but the smaller the child the greater is the recommendation in managerial eyes, providing, of course, the children are capacitated for their work in other respects. When the "four-footers" and under have been duly picked out they are put in a line, told to hold out their right hands, and to put out their left feet, a further test which, it appears, weeds out a great many. Those that are finally selected learn their duties, we are told, very quickly because their heart is in their work, and because they are well contented with the parts they play.

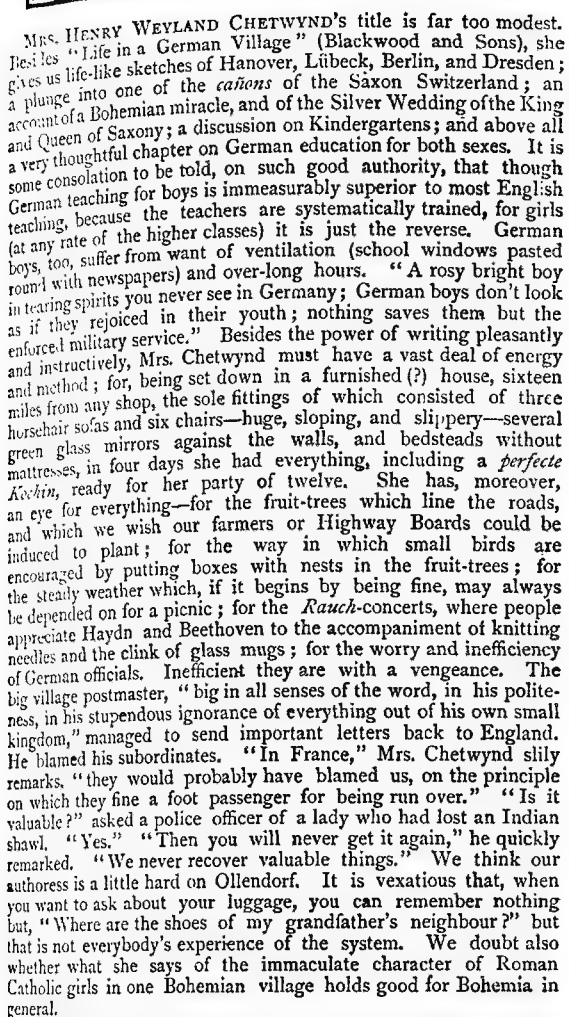
It is a very general idea that these little things are drilled and tutored by managers who are harsh, ill-tempered beings, given to swear terrible oaths on the slightest provocation. Nothing could be more erroneous, we are happy to record. Managers of the type indicated belong entirely to the past. Stern and strict they must, no doubt, be, but there is not the slightest foundation for supposing they indulge in harsh measures of any kind, a fact that will probably greatly relieve the minds of those soft and kind-hearted creatures whose sympathy and pity are so often loudly expressed in behalf of the children of the pantomime. Mr. Cormack, an ex-harlequin of considerable fame, and of no less repute as a trainer of children for pantomimes, is convinced that "no well-fed and well-dressed child before the curtain enjoys a Christmas pantomime half so well as these little things who hop about the stage as tom-tits and what not." There is no doubt that the regulations as to the behaviour of the children while in the theatre are, and must be, strict, but who will deny the excellence of early discipline, or the necessity for due regard to the morals of young children? In most cases the severest punishment seems generally to be dismissal, and so wonderfully deterrent is the mere threat of being sent home that it seldom has to be enforced. In his vast experience of the training of thousands of children Mr. Cormack estimates the average number of those who have actually suffered this punishment at one in a thousand, which speaks excellently alike for the good conduct of the children, and the mode of instruction adopted by their trainer.

Those who take any interest in the children of the pantomime may no doubt like to know what ultimately becomes of them. Very few, it seems, get absorbed into the theatrical profession, and only those who show any aptitude. "The girls," remarks Mr. E. L. Blanchard, author of all the *Drury Lane annuals* up to the present year, and consequently an authority on the subject, "may occasionally rise to the dignity of the front row in the ballet, and some of the boys may attain a permanent engagement in the line of what is called 'general utility,' but the majority get into vocations quite apart from the profession. A large number of females go into domestic service as they grow older, or work in a factory at artificial flower-making, or become assistants to dressmakers."

But into whatever sphere of life they finally become absorbed, they seldom or never forget those days when they made their appearance before a British public, as has been evidenced in various ways. Mr. Cormack himself relates many an amusing anecdote in support of this, such as being, for instance, accosted by a shoeblack at a metropolitan station, who asserted his right of calling the ex-harlequin by name, on the ground of his having been "the keltie in the pantomime of *Jack and Jill*," while his brother "was the sauceman," and had since gone to New Zealand, where he was "getting on like steam" as proprietor of a tavern; or, again, being accosted by name in a well-known London dining-room by the cook, who put forward a similar plea for the liberty thus taken by stating he had been "Tom, the Piper's Son," in the pantomime of *Jack in the Box*; or, once more, being pressed to have a *lift* in a hansom cab, the spruce driver naively remarking, "I won't charge you anything; I remember you very well, sir; I was the 'starling' in the *Children in the Wood*, and now I've perched up here."

Such incidents as these are worth remembering, and may be regarded as the poetical side of an ex-harlequin's life. And while they must be gratifying to him as evidence of the tender regard he is held in by his old pupils, they are also no less proof that the training of these *quondam* pantomimists was by no means unpleasant, and that the memory of that portion of their life-time is not distasteful.

A. G. BOWIE



When we took up "Nisida; or, Two Winters in Madeira" (Simpson Low and Co.), we thought to find Mr. Crane's experiences as an invalid, and his verdict that Davos may be all very well, but that nevertheless, for some people, Madeira always will be the right place. Not so; we hear very little about Madeira, except that it is sometimes a very rough passage out there, and that the language of common life is Portuguese. But we get a novel with nearly as much sensation in one volume as generally suffices for three. The heroine, though not beautiful, is endowed with every other perfection; and, after taking her little crippled brother to Madeira, and then going out again to see him die, she is finally made as happy as she is good. A deal of misery to others helps to consummate her happiness. The worthless son blows out his brains, thereby reducing his mother, the earl's daughter, to idiocy; while his half-brother, "whose mother was a nobody," comes in for the estate, and marries Nisida. Her good angel is a country clergyman, who is sensible enough not to mind being called a "Papist" because he wears a surplice, and turns to the east, and a half-hearted Churchman because he refuses to intone, and to have a surpliced choir."

Into less than 400 12mo pages Mr. Moister, "An Old Resident," has compressed a vast amount of facts about "Africa, Past and Present" (Hodder and Stoughton). His story of African discovery remains as of many Britons most of them) whom the fame of later discoverers has thrown into the background. The facts cited from Falconbridge, surgeon on a slaver about 1780, make the "middle passage" even more horrible than we imagined. The West Coast, it seems, is as deadly for sober missionaries as for rum-drinking troops. The Transvaal, Mr. Moister thinks, we were quite right in annexing; the treatment of the natives by the Dutch was such as to threaten a war of races. About Cetewayo, too, he writes as if "inspired" by Sir B. Frere or Sir Theophilus Shepstone. We regret that he so far forgets himself as to accuse Bishop Colenso of "encouraging polygamy and other heathen practices." Such language wholly unfits his book for the "missionaries, merchants, travellers, and emigrants" for whom he intends it. "An Old Resident" ought to know how much scandal and misery has been caused by converts repudiating all their wives but one. It is strange, too, to find him rejoicing that, now the Zulus have been beaten, "the benign influences of the Gospel" will have free scope, and the missionaries will "recommence under more favourable auspices." If so, the Zulus must be like those Hebrideans whom their laird converted to Protestantism by laying about them with his bamboo cane.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has lately taken a great start. Its tracts on the "Christian Evidences" are numerous and valuable; and some of the volumes of the "Home Library" are almost standard works. For instance, "The Military Religious Orders," by F. C. Woodhouse, M.A., Rector of Hulme, gives a long account of the Hospitallers, Templars, and Teutonic Knights; a too brief notice of our English Orders (of which the last is accounted the oldest); and also a few words (from Burke) about other Orders, from that of the Golden Angel, ascribed to Constantine, to that of the Indian Empire, which is only as old as the Queen's title of Empress. Mr. Woodhouse's description of the

What a proof of growing luxury it is that Dr. Septimus Piesse can find buyers for a fourth edition of his "Art of Perfumery" (Longmans and Co.), and can spread the subject over 500 octavo pages! Since he treats of the flower-farm system, he will, no doubt, be largely read in California and in Australia, in which latter country his brother was, at the time of his death, trying to introduce flower-farming on a large scale. The general reader, though he may not want to make soap, or lavender water, or violet essence, will find much to interest him in the book. The historical part contains a woodcut of "the golden rose," not now a single flower, but a rose tree in full bearing in a golden pot, and a specimen of those old "sweet coffers" which were superseded by the vinaigrette. The First Empire, like the Second, was a grand time for the perfumers. Napoleon I. used eau de Cologne like water, and Josephine was (to his disgust) immensely fond of musk. Dr. Piesse, by the way, assures us that the statements in cyclopedias about a grain of musk perfuming a room for a year without losing weight are pure fictions. Try, and you will find in a week nothing left of your musk but a scentless brown patch. Though it is nowadays unfashionable to like musk, his experience is that "substances containing it are always preferred so long as the vendor takes care to say there is no musk in them." All plant smells, we are told, are antiseptic. No wonder, then, the Eucalyptus has already been utilised, though Dr. Piesse protests against its use. Some of us will be glad to know that orris root, the basis of most of the "wood violet," is Florentine iris; and that the classic and scriptural *cassia* is a very different from *cassie*, a violet-scented acacia naturalised at Cannes. Pitt's taxes long kept England out of the scent-making field. You must have stoppered bottles if you don't want to lose 10 per cent. of your scents; and the duty on glass made stoppers too dear. Now it is the excise on spirits which checks our trade. Still, Dr. Piesse is hopeful, and he does not forget to remind us that Mitcham lavender is the best in the world. His gamut of odours, the treble running from civet to violet, the bass from rose to patchouli, is curious.

"Hawthorne," by Henry James, Jun., is the latest addition to Messrs. Macmillan's series of "English Men of Letters." Mr. James has had no easy task to perform, for, apart from the fact that Nathaniel Hawthorne—a New Englander of New Englanders—can scarcely be termed an English writer, he lived an essentially quiet and retired life, absolutely uneventful, until, at the age of fifty, he was nominated United States Consul to Liverpool by his great friend, General Pierce. Moreover, with the exception of his four novels and his Note Books, Hawthorne's writings are comparatively little known by the ordinary run of English readers. Although Mr. James, on the whole, has been rather critical than biographical, he has produced a graceful and finished sketch of Hawthorne's essentially Puritan and yet highly imaginative mind, from which one can perfectly realise his authorship of the "Scarlet Letter" and the "House with the Seven Gables." His strictly Puritan ancestry, and his complete knowledge of Puritan chronicles, accounts fully for the life-like descriptions of men and manners of the New England of bygone years, while his brilliant imagination would richly endow with life and colour what, related by another writer, would seem tame and commonplace. Mr. James gives an interesting account of Hawthorne's brief residence with the Transcendentalists at Brook Farm, which he subsequently immortalised in his "Blithedale Romance," and of his sojourn in Italy in later years, where he wrote his last complete novel, "Transformation," and touches lovingly upon his last days, when, struggling to finish "The Dolliver Romance," he broke down, and wrote to Mr. Field that "he should never finish it"—a prophecy which proved only too true.

"A Year's Cooking," by Phillis Browne (Messrs. Cassell and Co.), is a capital household book for any mother of a family whose income comes under the term "moderate." The meals for every day in the year are laid down—breakfast, lunch, and dinner—and the clearest and most minute directions are given for the preparation of each dish. A list of the "marketing" is also given for "to-day and to-morrow;" while in "Things that must not be forgotten," various hints are afforded which, though absolutely relating to housekeeping, would scarcely come within the scope of an ordinary cookery book. The ways, means, and mysteries of doing up the previous day's overplus are fully dealt with, and certainly any housekeeper who implicitly followed out Phillis Browne's directions would find that nothing had been wasted at the end of the year.

Amongst the latest little practical handbooks published at the Bazaar Office (170, Strand) is "Greenhouse Management for Amateurs," by W. J. May, containing illustrated descriptions of the best greenhouses and frames, with instructions how to build, heat, and stock them, and keep the plants in good order; and the first volume of "The Hardy Fruit Book," by D. T. Fish, which treats of the apple, pear, peach, and nectarine. Then we come to a little manual on "Rabbits, for Prizes and Profit," by Charles Rayson, which is a complete handbook to the treatment of these favourite pets; while accompanying it is a smaller work on "Ducks and Geese," by various breeders, which puts forth their characteristics, points, and management, and illustrates the various breeds, from the homely Aylesbury to the Oie de Guinée, or Chinese goose. Another valuable country manual is "The Practical Fisherman," of which we have received the five first parts, and which fully deals with the natural history, legendary lore, and the capture of British freshwater denizens. The first five parts have also been sent of "British Dogs," in which the various canine varieties are described by Hugh Dalziel (Corsincon), and illustrations are given of the leading dogs of the day. Would-be numismatologists will find the manual on "English, Scotch, and Irish Coins," a concise and useful little guide, as it contains a history and description of the coinage of Great Britain from the earliest ages, and is profusely illustrated with specimens; while economically-minded ladies will be delighted with "Practical Dressmaking," and its directions for taking patterns and cutting out and "making up" the various articles necessary to feminine dress; and school boys will revel in "Minor Fireworks," by W. H. Browne, Ph.D., wherein they may be initiated into the mysteries of pyrotechny and of the manufacture of squibs, catherine wheels, and paroxysms.

The new volume of "The Portfolio" (Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday) is quite equal to its predecessors, and this, concerning a serial of such exceptional merit as that edited by Mr. Hamerton, is no slight praise. Among the examples of contemporary artists we may especially call attention to Sir F. Leighton's characteristic portrait of Captain Burton, etched by Flameng, to Erskine Nicol's humorous study of the old man "Worried," etched by Richeton, to Carolus Duran's "Rose de Mai," a Holbein-like rendering of a little girl, etched by Lurat, and to S. Bough's "Cellar-Dyke Harbour," etched by Chauvel. Turning to the old masters we have admirable specimens of Albert Durer, Paul Potter, Marc Antonio and Rembrandt, while a large portion of the volume is occupied by the etchings and engravings illustrative of Mr. Andrew Lang's "Oxford," a book which in its complete form we have already reviewed.

Messrs. T. J. Smith and Son have sent us another of their ornamental portrait albums. Formerly, people were content that their albums should hold photographs conveniently, and nothing more. Now they require, or rather enterprising manufacturers insist on supplying them with, an album decorated with pictorial embellishments. In the one before us, styled "Arbora," there are seventeen designs of flowering shrubs, among which birds are introduced. They are truthfully designed and very delicately printed in colours.

As is the case with many other English institutions, the machinery for putting out fires in London—as complete and efficient, perhaps, as in any other large city—has come into existence in a gradual and unsystematic manner. An Act of Parliament passed in 1774 provided that every parish within the Bills of Mortality should keep two fire-engines, but the regulation was greatly neglected, all the more because the Insurance Companies, from motives of self-interest began to keep engines of their own. In 1833 the fire offices agreed to amalgamate their various establishments of men and machinery, and thus began the famous London Fire Brigade. Admirable, however, as was the discipline and efficiency of this body, it was felt to be a scandal that London should be indebted for protection from fire to a collection of mercantile associations. Besides, there was a practical peril ahead, which can best be stated in the following concrete form :—Supposing that, on a certain night, owing to the occurrence of fires in various districts, the staff available for further contingencies was very weak ; and that at this juncture two simultaneous fires were reported, one at the British Museum (uninsured), the other at some large East-end warehouse (insured). In such a case it would have been the manifest duty of the London Fire Brigade to neglect the Museum, and devote their energies to the warehouse. These considerations caused the transfer of the Brigade, on New Year's Day, 1866, to the Metropolitan Board of Works. Under the new *régime* the staff has been largely increased. There are now nearly 400 firemen, who are all seamen, trained to prompt obedience from their youth, and accustomed to short hours of sleep when their services are needed. The hazardous nature of the fireman's duties, and the acts of bravery which, as a mere matter of business, he has constantly to perform, are patent to every one, and therefore we need not enlarge on this obvious topic. We prefer to reproduce a poem which, together with an engraving, appeared in this journal on October 28, 1871. Early on the morning of Saturday, the 7th October, in that year, a fire broke out at No. 98, Gray's Inn Road. The escape was brought, and five of the inmates were rescued by Fireman Joseph Ford and Constable George Carter. While, however, Ford was bringing down a sixth person (a woman), the canvas shoot took fire. He was forced to let go his hold, and she fell to the ground almost uninjured. But Ford became entangled in the wire net-work, and was burnt so badly that he died shortly afterwards. Carter narrowly escaped death by sliding down one of the lever ropes of the machine.

(REPRINTED FROM "THE GRAPHIC," OCTOBER 28, 1871)

HOMEWARDS past the fire-escape,
 I mark its tall, fantastic shape,
 As it leans against the sky :
 The fireman stands by his quaint machine
 With folded arms, and an easy mien,
 As though to say, "There's none to be seen
 More free from care than I."

Does his wife, methinks, as careless seem,
Or does she lie in her bed, and dream
Of the shouts, and cries, and rattle?
When the engines thunder along, and a glare
Of red is seen in the dark night air,
Does she start in her sleep, and breathe a prayer
For her husband in midst of battle?

Weaving such thoughts, I go to bed,
But I cannot rest, for my whirling head
Keeps harping on conflagration ;
I see a mighty city on fire,*
And as her flames mount higher and higher,
I hear the thrill of the deep-sea wire
Fraught with the grief of a nation.

I wake—Did I dream? I cannot stay
To consider, for yonder, over the way,
Is a house all smoking and burning;
And dismal figures, draped in white,
At the upper windows like ghosts of the night,
Are shrieking shrilly in dire affright
Of the bourne whence there's no returning.

What a dreadful shock to awaken thus !—
To bed all wearied out with the fuss
Of a London shopkeeper's day ;
Dreaming, maybe, after scanty prayers,
Of worldly gains, and of worldly cares,
And then to waken, and find the stairs
In a blaze, and melting away !

Useless, like me, the crowd below,
Swaying and surging to and fro,
Does little but shout and gape ;
A mere unorganised rabble rout,
Useless, but full of heart, no doubt,
For hark ! what a peal of joy rings out,
" Hurrah for the fire escape ! "

My fireman comes with his quaint machi. e,
A burning house is a nightly scene
To him, so he's not perplexed ;
He climbs for the bees of this smoking hive,
He clutches them—one, two, three, four, five !
He has saved all these unhurt and alive !
And now he mounts for the next.

Horror ! an envious tongue of fire
Darts, like a snake, through the netted wire,
The canvas is all aflame !
He falls ! he falls ! is there none to save ?
Ah ! cruel, to think that one so brave,
Who snatched five souls from a fiery grave,
Should perish by the same !

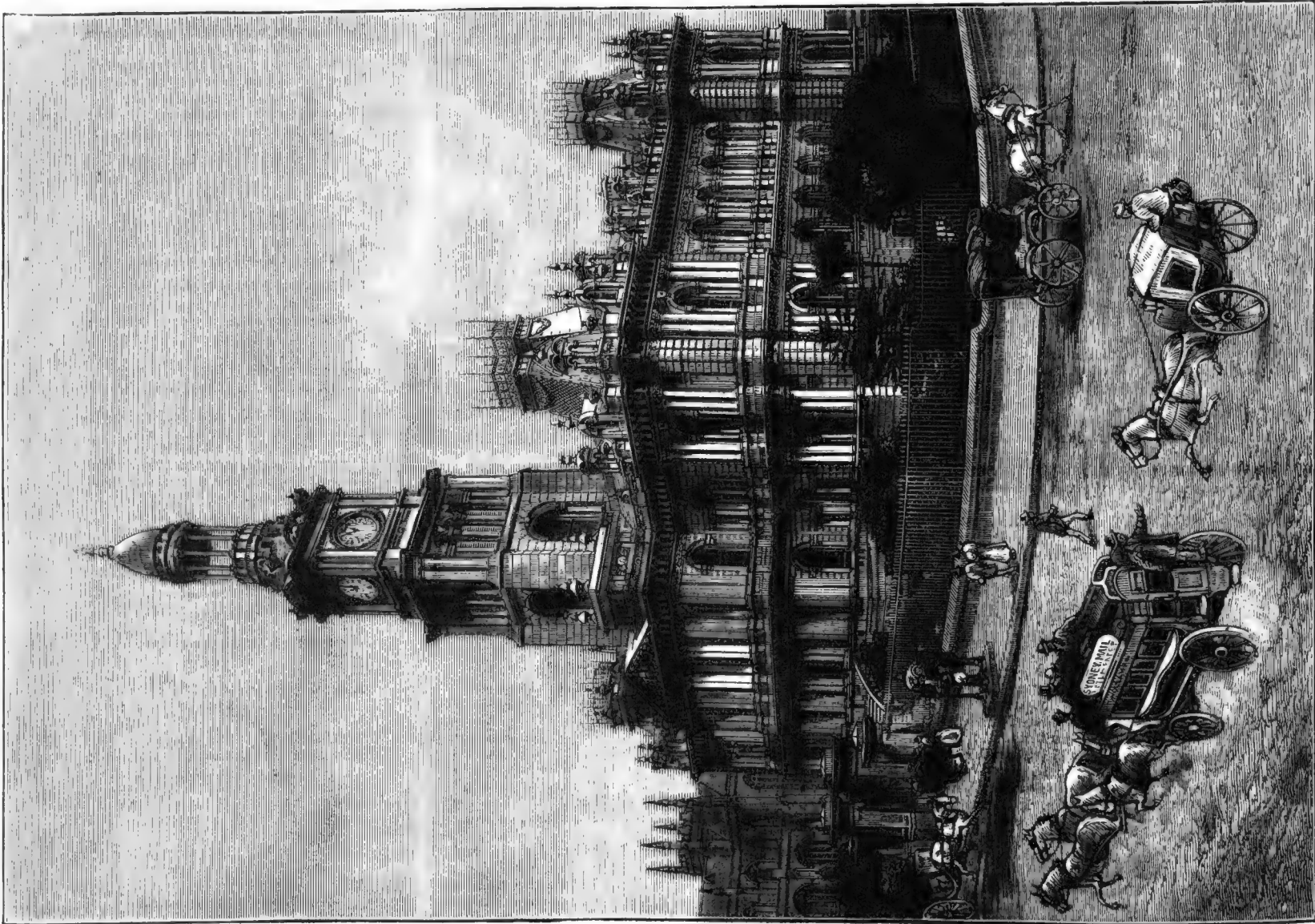
Not really cruel. If Providence,
In place of our dull earthly sense,
More godlike eyes had given,
Like Jacob's ladder, years ago,
Perchance that fire-escape would glow
With angels passing to and fro
To point the way to Heaven.

ARTHUR LOCKER

* In allusion to the Great Fire of Chicago, Oct. 8, 1871.



COMMEMORATION DAY AT THE UNIVERSITY



THE TOWN HALL

SYDNEY ILLUSTRATED



Garlands glance,
And the younger of the reapers
Seek the dance.

Harvest laden.
Bright with flowers,
On sheafy towers



The heads he counteth of his dearest,
And lo! not one dear head is gone.



AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.—The threatened rupture between Sir Henry Layard and the Porte has been averted, the Sultan having restored Dr. Koeller's papers, and Hafiz Pasha, the Minister of Police, having written a formal letter of explanation to our Ambassador, which the latter has accepted as satisfactory. As for the Mahomedan priest, Ahmed Tewfik, he is to be nominally exiled, but his place of banishment will be, not to Asiatic Turkey, as at first proposed, but to some island with a Christian population. On his side Sir Henry Layard has waived his demand for Hafiz Pasha's dismissal. Our Ambassador was supported throughout by the German Representative, owing to Koeller being a German subject, and to the fact that by its action the Porte has not kept faith with the Sixty-second Article of the Berlin Treaty, which prescribes religious liberty for all Ottoman subjects. In itself this incident, now so satisfactorily settled, is not considered of much importance, but the determined attitude of Sir Henry Layard in the matter is looked upon as a protest against the fanatical party which now holds the reins of Government, and which has several times shown symptoms of indifference, and, indeed, defiance, to the counsels of the European Powers, and latterly to those of our Representative in particular. Another difficulty of the Porte also appears to be in a fair way of settlement, as a proclamation has been issued to the inhabitants of Gusinje and Plava in which they are told that their territory, having been ceded to Montenegro by the provisions of the Berlin Treaty, has ceased to form part of the States of the Sultan. All resistance to the Montenegrin occupation, therefore, would be essentially illegal, and they are therefore called upon either to submit or to avail themselves of the alternative offered of emigrating to the vilayets of Monastir, Kossovo, and Scutari, in which fertile valleys land will be given to them gratis, as also seed and agricultural implements to assist them for the first year. The formal act of cession which the Turkish delegates will propose to the Montenegrin delegate on meeting him at the frontier is also published. By this it is provided that the Turkish Plenipotentiaries shall formally hand over the districts mentioned, and the Montenegrin delegate on his side surrenders the district of Kucka-Krajina to the Porte. As yet, however, all this transfer has not even taken place on paper, and the inhabitants of the ceded districts still maintain a hostile attitude towards their new rulers. As for the Greek frontier question, desultory discussions appear to be occasionally taking place, but at present there seems no chance of an immediate settlement.

In BULGARIA Prince Alexander does not appear to have increased his popularity by his high-handed action in dissolving the Assembly because the members declined to support certain Ministers whom he had apparently set his mind upon retaining in office. Russia also seems to be losing favour in the eyes of the Bulgarians, while Austria, by judicious and diplomatic policy, appears to be gaining great ground in their affections. In SERBIA Austria has taken very decided action to compel the Government to put an end to the delays in the negotiations for the proposed railway junction, and settle the question at once. Accordingly M. Marics has been sent as Serbian Plenipotentiary to Vienna. The Railway question also between ROUMANIA and Germany has been decided, the former having given way, and Germany will now offer no further opposition to the diplomatic recognition of Roumanian independence. It is said that Prince Gregoire Stourdza is organising a strong political party amongst the discontented Liberals and Conservatives. In EASTERN ROUMANIA the Provincial Assembly, having voted 100,000, towards distributing seeds to the needy agriculturists and relieving Turkish refugees, has been closed by Prince Vogorides (Aleko Pasha), who duly thanked the Deputies for their labours. At Philippopolis the Bulgarians have once more forcibly entered a Greek church and performed their own form of service; but a searching inquiry into the affair has been promised by the Governor. In ASIA MINOR a famine prevails in the districts of Baskaleh and Bayazid, and it is feared that there will be a general famine throughout the eastern frontier.

FRANCE.—The usual Ministerial New Year's receptions have been held, at which some of the Foreign Representatives took the opportunity to say a few civil words to M. de Freycinet and his colleagues on their accession to office. Although several Councils have been held, the Cabinet has not as yet issued any distinct "profession of faith," and people are somewhat anxiously awaiting the re-opening of the Chambers, in order to obtain a definite idea of the policy which M. de Freycinet intends to adopt. One burning subject has already been discussed, however—the extension of the amnesty to the exiled Communists; and it is said that the Premier has determined to pardon a large number of the most noted leaders, amongst whom redoubtable M. Rochefort prominently figures. In some quarters, however, this statement is declared to be premature, as the Cabinet is divided on the subject, and the matter will be brought before Parliament to be definitively settled. Apart from this there has been little stirring in political circles, as all the world in France has been making holiday for the New Year. The journals, however, have amused themselves by scoffing at Sir Henry Layard's quarrel with the Porte, which the *Temps* terms an "essential 'Querelle d'Anglais.'"

PARIS was as animated as ever during the Jour de l'An festivities, and the Boulevards were densely thronged with crowds of the humbler classes making purchases at the stalls which lined the pavements. The great event of the week, however, has been the breaking-up of the ice on the Seine, which threatened to cause serious inundations. The danger had been foreseen, and in several places the ice had been blown up with dynamite, but the operation, which threw great masses of ice fifty feet in the air, proved to be too dangerous to be generally pursued. Thus on Saturday the river rose to a considerable height, flooded the low-lying land of the suburbs, and the stream poured down with great violence through the bridges, carrying with it great blocks of ice, boats, timber rafts, and numbers of casks, and swept them up against the bridges, four of which were thought to be in considerable peril, and were promptly closed to the public. Two arches of the Pont des Invalides, which was under repair, were carried away, and great havoc has been wrought amongst the floating baths and washhouses, which form so prominent a feature in the aspect of the Seine at Paris. In the provinces also considerable damage has been done by the various rivers overflowing their banks, owing to the breaking-up of the ice. There is little gossip proper. No new piece has been played this week, but no less than eleven productions are promised before the month ends. Of these the most important are *Daniel Rochat*, a new comedy by Sardou, at the Français, and a dramatic version of Daudet's *Ahab* at the Vaudeville. It will be curious to see how the Parisians will receive the portraiture of the Duc de Morny, once so prominent a figure in Parisian fashionable circles. Great commiseration has been expressed at the death of a young surgeon named George Herbelin, who, by his unremitting attention to some children in the Hôpital St. Eugénie attacked with diphtheria, himself caught the disease, and died. It is a singular fact that his father died of the same disease contracted in the hospitals. M. Grévy sent him the Cross of the Legion of Honour on his dying bed, and his funeral was attended by M. Lepère, the Minister of the Interior, and numerous other State functionaries.

The death is also announced of M. de Montalivet, once a Minister of Louis Philippe, of whose reign, it is said, he has left some interesting memoirs.—The fund for erecting a memorial chapel to the late Prince Imperial has reached the sum of 8,000*l.*, and is now declared to be sufficient. It is proposed to find a site on some elevated point between the Arc de Triomphe and the Invalides. There has been some talk about the Foreign Ambassadors having returned Prince Napoleon's call on New Year's Day, and an absurd rumour is raised that he is to be expelled in consequence—probably only set afloat by the Bonapartist organs to keep the Prince well before the public.—The French vintage for the past year is the worst known for twenty-three years, the yield being only 25,700,000 hectolitres—23,000,000 hectos less than in 1878, and nearly 30,000,000 hectos below the average of the last ten years. Burgundy and Champagne suffered most, and the vintage was best in the southern departments.

GERMANY.—The French Cabinet has received a sharp warning from the *Cologne Gazette* in an article wherein the hand of Prince Bismarck is very clearly visible, that the peace of Europe must be maintained at any price, and that no policy of revenge must be inaugurated in the form of any *rapprochement* between France and Russia. Were the Prince to be threatened with such an event, Germany would not wait for the French to be entirely prepared. The resignation of the Count de St. Vallier as Ambassador at Berlin is significantly touched upon (it is said that, owing to the representations of the German Government, he has consented to remain); and the article concludes by remarking that no French Ministry hostile to Prince Bismarck could last for any length of time, by thanking God that Germany possesses the necessary strength, material and mental for the purpose, and by the extraordinary statement that "nobody can be on good relations with the German Empire who cultivates a political intimacy with Russia." Pretty plain speaking this, even for Prince Bismarck!

RUSSIA.—Perhaps a key to the above curious language may be found in that Russia is making great military preparations on her western frontier, large bodies of troops being massed on the confines of Austria and Germany. New strategic railways are also being constructed, large supplies of stores are being purchased, the frontier fortresses are being armed with great promptitude, while the frontier villages are filled with troops—cavalry in particular—and the talk of the day in military coffee-houses is the coming campaign against Germany and Austria. In the mean time the preparations for the spring expedition against Merv are not neglected, and it is curious to note that the Afghan Prince Abdur Rahman has escaped from Russian keeping with a fair supply of money, and that the correspondent of the *Daily News* has been politely sent about his business. The expedition will be divided into two portions. One under General Kaufmann will start from Samarcand; and a second, under General Tergukassoff, from Tschilischl. The Khan of Khiva and the Ameer of Bokhara are also to share in the expedition.

Nor is Russia neglecting her home affairs, as the measures of repression continue to be enacted, and every possible means is being taken to stamp out seditious feelings, though apparently with little success, as what is broadly termed Nihilism is more rife than ever, especially in military circles. There have been various rumours of diplomatic changes, and M. Waloujief has been appointed to a post in the Ministry about equivalent to our Lord President of the Council. The *Golos* has been permitted to reappear, and signals its republication by a severe article upon the policy of repression indulged in by the present Government as a return to the old state of things as they existed under the Emperor Nicholas. "The question of Russian sedition," it declares, "cannot be settled by police intervention. The Russian spirit must rather be educated in the spirit of law and right." In the meantime it is said that the Czar and his eldest son have been reconciled—a public manifestation of this having been a little speech the Czar addressed to the Czarewitch when in command of the Guards at a recent review.

ITALY.—The presence of the Ministers at the funeral of General Avezzana last week has been looked upon as an official recognition of the *Italia Irredenta* party, of which the General was President, and a pamphlet by Signor Imbriani moreover stated that the Minister of the Interior had declared to him that he was an even firmer Irredentist than himself. The statements have been promptly denied, and the attendance of the Ministers at the funeral is announced to have had no political significance, but as simply intended to testify their respect to an old friend and colleague. The new organ of the Vatican, the *Aurora*, has a curious article on the resumption of negotiations with Germany. Leo XIII. is congratulated on having achieved a success in inducing the German Chancellor to negotiate, while Prince Bismarck is urged to acknowledge the Church, to satisfy the demands of German Catholics, and to save society, "which is now menaced by revolutionary opinions."

INDIA.—The Viceroy gave a grand banquet on New Year's Day, at which he spoke, reviewing the events of the past year at some length. After congratulating his hearers on an "established line of military defence," of which the value "had been severely tested and clearly recognised," he summarised the history of the Afghan campaign, paid a tribute to the memory of Sir Louis Cavagnari and to the generalship of Sir F. Roberts, and then went on to speak of the prospects for the new year, which he declared "opens under happier auspices, and with more hopeful auguries than the old; but our soldiers' work in Afghanistan is not yet over, nor could it be relinquished or relaxed until the object was completely attained. That object was not the acquisition of territory, but the firm establishment of durable foundations for the future peace of India, and solid, self-acting guarantees for the future good behaviour of India's Afghan neighbours. The power of this Empire must be sensibly felt and adequately recognised by those on whose lasting appreciation of its peaceful maintenance depended. Not till then could we sheath the sword or hang up the shield."—The new wet dock at Bombay, named after the Prince of Wales, who laid the first stone on November 11th, 1875, on the occasion of his visit to India, was opened on the 1st inst. by Sir Richard Temple.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. Parnell, M.P., and Mr. Dillon duly arrived at New York last week, being received on landing by a deputation from the cities of New York and Chicago. In reply to the welcome they said a few words respecting the Irish distress and the misdoings of the British Government, and assured their hearers that the Land League would distribute effectively whatever American generosity gave. On Sunday Mr. Parnell held a reception of some 8,000 persons at Gilmore's Gardens, the receipts of which were handed to the Land League, and amounted to 800*l.* In his speech he stated that the first object of his visit was a political one, but that now that a widespread famine was imminent in Ireland he felt constrained to appeal for relief of the prevailing distress. He asserted that Irish distress was artificial, caused by unequal land tenure, declared that no possible charity could prevent the distress, the remedy being in the hands of the English Government, which must be "shamed into a sense of its obligations." As for the "liberal sums annually sent to Ireland by Irish Americans" they went to bolster up the vicious land system by paying for excessive rentals, while the Poor Law was "an ingenious system which was slowly torturing Ireland to death." The ends sought by the Land League were to make the occupiers owners of the soil, with the least possible injury to vested rights. "No physical violence or unconstitutional measures were contemplated, or deemed necessary," and he stoutly denied that the money raised in America was to equip an armed rebellion, "truth and honesty compelled him to state that not one penny so raised would be used for such a purpose." The speech was much milder in tone than had

been expected, and outside New York little interest is said to be shown on the subject. Indeed, there appears to be a feeling that it would be better to contribute to Irish relief through other channels than the impetuous Irish member, and thus his plan has been opposed by the Chairman of the New York Fermanagh Relief Association, while the collections in the Roman Catholic churches will be distributed through the clergy. Mr. Parnell will visit Philadelphia on the 10th inst., Boston on the 12th, and Chicago on the 20th inst.

SOUTH AFRICA.—The chief news of the week is that Sir Garnet Wolseley is coming home—a manifest proof that there is little chance of any further outbreak of hostilities. Nevertheless, the detailed accounts of the great Boer meeting of the 10th ult. show that a very strong feeling against our rule exists, but that the Government is determined to put down all opposition with a firm hand; evident by the arrest on Tuesday of Bok, the Secretary of the Boer Committee, on a charge of high treason.



THE Queen will return to Windsor next week. At present Her Majesty remains in the Isle of Wight with the Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, the Princess Louise having gone back to town. The Queen last week presented New Year's gifts to the upper and under servants of the Household, distributing the presents, with the aid of the Princesses, from Christmas trees placed in the steward's room of the Princesses' hall. Viscount Sandon visited Her Majesty at Osborne, and servants' hall. Mr. Theodore Martin joined the Royal party at dinner, while on Saturday morning the Queen and Prince Leopold drove through Ryde. Next morning Divine Service was performed at Osborne before Her Majesty and the Royal Family, the Rev. G. Connor officiating, and on Monday the Princess Louise left for London, the Princess Beatrice accompanying her sister to Portsmouth in the *Albion*, and afterwards rejoining the Queen at Osborne. Viscount Cranbrook had audience of Her Majesty during the day, and dined with the Royal party in the evening.—The Queen has commissioned Mr. F. G. Williamson to execute a bust of the late Abyssinian Prince Alamayou, from a cast taken after death.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have been entertaining a circle of friends at Sandringham, including the Duke and Duchess of Teck, Prince Christian, and Count and Countess Gleichen. During last week the whole party went out with the West Norfolk Hounds, and on Sunday attended Divine Service at Sandringham Church. On Monday the Prince and Princess with their daughters and guests were present at another meet of the West Norfolk Hounds at the residence of Sir W. B. Folke, Hillington Hall, and next day the party broke up, the Prince of Wales going on a visit to Prince Christian at Cumberland Lodge, while the Princess remained at Sandringham with her daughters. On Wednesday the Prince hunted with Mr. Garth's foxhounds, and on Thursday was to shoot in Windsor Great Park. To-day (Saturday) the Prince opens the Albert Institute at Windsor, erected as a memorial to the Prince Consort. Accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian, the Prince will be received by the Mayor and officials and a guard of honour, and on proceeding to the lecture-hall will be presented with an address. After a cantata has been performed, specially composed by Sir G. Elvey, the Prince will declare the Institute open and will inspect the building. On Monday he goes to Hughenden to visit Lord Beaconsfield.—The Prince has promised to lay the foundation stone of Truro Cathedral, probably about Easter next. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh have become patrons of the French Hospital in Leicester Place, where a marble tablet is to be placed in commemoration of their visit last July.—Prince Albert Victor of Wales was sixteen years old on Thursday.

The Princess Louise returns to Canada this month in the *Sarmatian*, paying a visit to Prince and Princess Christian before her departure. On Wednesday the Princess went to Blackheath to open the High School for Girls, the first public institution in the neighbourhood for superior female education.—Prince Leopold will preside at the annual dinner in aid of the funds of University College Hospital next May.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh reached Cannes at the end of last week, and were met at the station by the Duchess's brother, the Grand Duke Sergius, and a large party, the Duchess being presented with three bouquets. The Duke and Duchess were visited subsequently by the officers of the Russian frigate *Pojarski*, while on Tuesday the Duke visited the Prefect of the Department. The Russian Christmas Day was kept at the Imperial Villa on Tuesday, and a *réunion* was held in the evening. The Empress of Russia, however, is much worse again. Her cough has increased, her appetite has lessened, and Her Majesty is weaker, suffering considerably from palpitation of the heart. The Empress's youngest son, the Grand Duke Paul, has now arrived at Cannes.—The Empress of Austria is again coming to Ireland on a hunting visit. She will leave Vienna on the 10th prox., and will spend two days in Paris on her road.—The Queen of Spain has been much affected by the attempt on King Alfonso's life, and has been compelled to keep her room.—The Queen of Italy is decidedly better for her stay at Bordighera, and has returned to Rome.



THE WEEK OF PRAYER.—Special devotional meetings in connection with the Evangelical Alliance have been held twice a day during the week at the Langham Hall, Great Portland Street, the Conference Hall, Mildmay Park, the Wesleyan Centenary Hall, Bishopsgate Street, the Young Men's Christian Association, Aldersgate Street, and other places; a large number of ministers of all Protestant denominations taking part in the services, which were numerously attended. At the Conference Hall, Mildmay Park, the addresses were translated by an interpreter for the benefit of the deaf and dumb, who form a considerable portion of the congregation.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS OF MANCHESTER are about to elect a Central Hall as a place of meeting, with a library attached.

PROFESSIONAL CHORISTERS.—The *Record* has a lengthy article protesting against the practice of administering the Lord's Supper chorally (as has now for some time been the custom at St. Paul's Cathedral), necessitating, as it does, the presence of a number of singers, "who may or may not be in a devout frame of mind. It maintains that 'to a mind of ordinary piety, or even ordinary intelligence, there is something woefully incongruous in a number of church officials, all duly decked out in white garments, symbolising purity, and earnestly invited to partake of the 'Body and Blood of Christ,' yet sitting motionless as statues in their stalls, their attendance being purely professional, as much so as it would be at a theatre.' The *Record* rejoices therefore 'that the Bishop of London at his last Ordination gave a most quiet but effective rebuke to

this distortion of Christ's holy ordinance. None but communicants were allowed to remain, and the musical performers, those who had been confirmed and would not communicate, with those children who had not been or ought not to have been confirmed, were compelled to troop off in their surplices. Musical amateurs may have lost a treat, and deemed their morning misspent, but devout Christians must have found themselves in a more congenial element."

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.—The *Echo* says that at a recent examination in a school where religious education forms part of the course of instruction, the question "What religion was Paul before his conversion?" was put to a class of twenty-four children, who gave the following answers.—"Roman Catholic," 12; "Jew," 3; "Heathen," 1; "Protestant," 1; "No Religion," 4; "Mahomedan," 1; "Wicked," 1; "Proselyte," 1.

MR. MACKONCHIE AND HIS BISHOP.—The Bishop of London has sent a lengthy reply to the memorial of some of the parishioners of St. Alban's, Holborn, protesting against the interference of a non-resident parishioner, and asking him to use his influence to stay the proceedings against Mr. Mackonchie. His lordship, after vindicating Mr. Martin's right to interest himself in the matter, and expressing his admiration of the zeal and devotion of Mr. Mackonchie and his supporters in many useful works (which, however, he believes might have been done just as well without the disregard of the laws and customs of the Church of England, and the disobedience to lawful authority, which have so disquieted the Church), remarks that the question now is not one between himself and Mr. Mackonchie; but whether there is any discipline in the Church of England, or any way of restraining clergymen who may offend, however seriously, against the laws ecclesiastical. Supposing the case of a clergyman preaching Unitarian doctrines, and pursuing a similar course to that which Mr. Mackonchie has adopted; the Bishop says that Mr. Mackonchie has, by his action, marked out the way by which a man capable of preaching a terrible heresy might, as far as appears at present, maintain himself in the possession of his benefice, his church, and his pulpit; and, while still retaining his position as a parish priest of the Church of England, do infinite mischief to it by his teaching. "The memorialists must not be surprised, then," Dr. Jackson concludes, "if I hesitate to interfere should it appear needful to take further proceedings, much and heartily as I should rejoice if Mr. Mackonchie himself should render any such step unnecessary by abstaining from a line of conduct which seems to offer impunity to the teaching of errors which he abhors, and which he himself would expect the Bishops to do their utmost to 'banish and drive away.'"

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.—The Committee of the Working Men's Lord's Day Rest Association have issued a New Year's Address, in which they say that never during the present generation has the inestimable blessing of the Sabbath been more seriously threatened than at the present time; the danger arising not so much from men who are openly ungodly, as from the extraordinary fact that certain clergymen who, while they repeat the command, "Remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy," actually place themselves at the head of secular organisations, whose sole work is to break down the sanctity of the Sabbath. They also complain of the "disastrous step" taken by Mr. Cross in sanctioning the Sunday opening of the Brighton Aquarium, and declare that, unless some steps be taken to undo that evil, there may soon arise such a flood of Sabbath desecration as nothing will be able to check; and they regard the position of the Sunday question as so serious, that they call upon all their subscribers and friends to offer special daily prayers to God to direct and bless the efforts made to preserve the Sabbath-day; and to use every endeavour to increase the membership and income of the Association, as the work before them cannot be done efficiently without a larger increase of funds.—On Sunday last most of the preachers in Edinburgh and Dundee referred in their sermons to the Tay Bridge disaster, many of them dilating on the wickedness of Sunday travelling. The Rev. Dr. Begg said that the Sabbath of God was dreadfully profaned, especially by our great public companies. He had more than once remonstrated with them on the subject, but, though treated with civility, no notice had been taken of what he had urged; and now that this great calamity had overtaken these systems, one sought in vain for the slightest acknowledgment of God in the whole matter.—The *Record*, in concluding an article upon the accident, says, "'In the midst of life we are in death,' but death is always more appalling when it is met by those who are even thoughtlessly doing what is contrary to our dear Master's mind and will."—At Nottingham, on Sunday last, a large audience of some 4,000 persons assembled at the Albert Hall to hear a discussion on the opening of museums and free libraries on Sunday, between Councillor Walter Gregory and the Rev. F. Bell, the "singing preacher." Mr. Gregory read a letter from Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., strongly advocating the opening of places of intellectual recreation seven days a week, as being a means of bridging over the gulf which now existed between the richer and the poorer classes.—On Wednesday the Manchester City Council debated a motion proposed by the senior Alderman, advocating the provision of organ recitals of sacred music in the Town Hall on Sunday afternoons, some gentlemen having offered to defray the expense. After an exciting discussion the Council was found to be equally divided in opinion, twenty-seven voting for and twenty-seven against the motion, which was rejected by the casting vote of the Mayor.—*Apres* of Sabbath-breaking, a contemporary starts the question, "When does Sunday begin? In London at one time, and in St. Petersburg at another. As America was colonised by Europe, its Sunday must follow that of Europe. But as Alaska was settled by the Russians from Asia, its Sunday begins before that of Europe. The Philippine Islands were settled by the Spaniards going west, and the Sunday there ends fifty-five hours after the Sunday in Pinar's Island."



"COURTS OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION" is the title by which the tribunals hitherto called police-courts are to be known. The new Act establishes a new scale of imprisonment applicable to all times, increases the jurisdiction of the magistrates with regard to a great number of offences, and gives them power to mitigate statutory penalties in certain cases. Persons fined for being drunk cannot be locked up forthwith, as used to be the case, but the fine is to be levied by distress if the offender asserts that he has goods on which the amount can be levied. The Act draws a distinction between the procedure for the recovery of fines and that for the recovery of civil debts, such as rates. In the latter case the proceedings are of a civil nature, and imprisonment cannot be imposed except in accordance with the principles laid down in the Debtors' Act, 1869. Where an offence involves liability to imprisonment for more than three months, the accused may, except in assault cases, demand a trial before a jury.

MAGISTERIAL LABOURS.—The immense amount of business transacted at the Metropolitan Police Courts—or, as we must now call them, Courts of Summary Jurisdiction—would doubtless astonish those unreflecting people who are in the habit of judging of it from the few cases reported in the daily papers. A fair idea may, however, be gleaned from the statistics of one court only, that of

Lambeth, where during last year no fewer than 6,223 charges and remands, and 9,842 summonses were dealt with, besides which from thirty to forty applications for advice were every day made to the magistrates.

THE SALE OF POISONS.—The report of an inquest held on Saturday at Poplar on the body of a little girl of five furnishes another example of the carelessness with which deadly poisons are sometimes dealt with. The child being unwell, the mother sent to a surgery for a "powder." The persons in charge were the assistant's wife and a boy of thirteen, and though there appears to be some doubt as to which of them actually served the powder, it was agreed that the lad took down the bottle, which contained hydrochlorate of morphia. When the surgeon's assistant returned the mistake was discovered, but as the address of the purchaser was not known, nothing could be done to avert the consequences, and the "powder" of course killed the child. The verdict was "Death by misadventure," but the jury expressed their opinion that there had been gross neglect on the part of those whose duty it was to attend to the management of the drugs.

A SHAM BABY.—The other day an old woman was arrested for begging in the City, a policeman having overheard her address to the passers-by the pathetic appeal "Please give me a copper for dear baby's sake." In her arms, and partly hidden by her shawl, she bore what seemed to be a child, but on examination it proved to be a dummy baby made of old rags. Sir R. Carden, before whom she was charged, sent her to prison for a week, remarking that he would "take care of the baby," and that the case would open the eyes of those people who give money in the streets, to see how they are imposed upon.

A COLLECTION OF CATS.—A curious dispute cropped up in the Hammersmith Police Court last week. On Friday a lady, who has a collection of cats which she values at 100*l.*, attended to complain of her landlady having refused to allow her to go in and feed them, and next day the landlady appealed for help in ejecting her lodger, whose pets, she alleges, were kept in such a filthy condition as to be a nuisance. The magistrate was unable to assist either of them, the amount of rent, 1*l.* a week, placing it beyond his summary jurisdiction. The owner of the cats is thus left mistress of the situation unless the sanitary inspector can be prevailed upon to interfere.

JACK SHEPPARD'S FAVOURITE RESORT, the public house in Black Bull Court, Wych Street, Drury Lane, which was also frequently patronised by Dick Turpin and other notorious criminals, is about to be pulled down. It is now a carpenter's shop, and the present occupier is said to be a descendant of the person to whom Jack Sheppard was apprenticed.



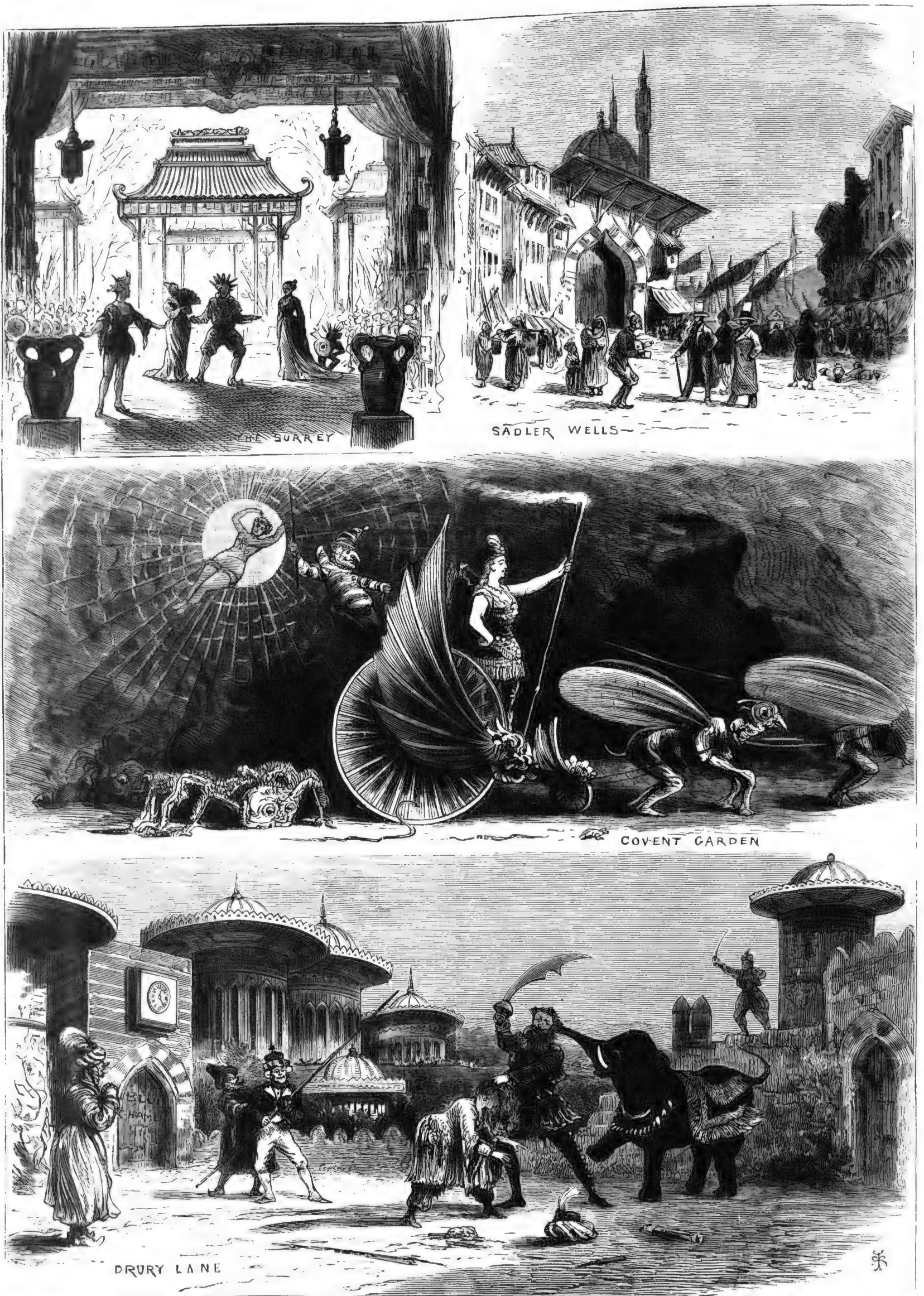
CARL ROSA'S OPERA COMPANY.—Not that we have got Mr. Rosa and his company back again we may fairly look forward to a series of operatic performances in all respects deserving public support. This enterprising gentleman is credited with a most desirable virtue—that of invariably adhering to his pledges. What Mr. Rosa announces to his patrons they may rest assured is intended seriously. He promises nothing without due consideration of the means at his disposal, and of the time, trouble, and outlay it may cost to prepare each successive opera, whether new to his repertory or already forming part of it, in such a manner as to render its adequate representation more or less a certain result. He does nothing in a careless offhand way; and thus a slovenly performance under his management has hitherto been almost a thing unknown. He bestows the same vigilant care upon his orchestra, chorus, and *mise en scene* as upon the choice of his leading artists, rarely allowing the smallest necessary element to escape his memory or pass without his supervision. With details thus scrupulously regarded, a whole as nearly perfect as circumstances permit may be anticipated; and, as is generally acknowledged by those who would rather be censors than adulators, not unreasonably. By such management, at any rate, Mr. Rosa has won the confidence of his many patrons, and by such management enjoys the best chance of retaining it. His periodical visits to London are always looked forward to with pleasurable expectation, and always hailed by the opera-loving world as glad events. What Mr. Rosa is before the curtain we all know. A thoroughly practised musician, an excellent conductor, both for singers and players, he possesses the chief requisites for the position he has so long honourably maintained as *chef d'orchestre*, and it is hoped that reinvigorated health may enable him on frequent occasions during the present series of performances to occupy that place of honour. The prospectus but recently issued from the office of Her Majesty's Theatre shows that Mr. Rosa has, in the interim, been fully alive to the responsibilities incumbent on him. He comes with an orchestra strong at every point, our foremost violinist, Mr. Carrodus, being *chef d'attaque*; a chorus that promises to be equal to any task imposed; and a co-conductor, when circumstances may demand, in a musician no less experienced and accomplished than Signor Alberto Randegger. His company, besides including most of the old favourites, numbers in its ranks several new-comers, from among whom may be singled out Mdlle. Lido, who has already earned distinction as a member of Mr. Mapleson's Italian company. About the others it will be time enough to speak when they successively appear. Every amateur will be glad to welcome again the charming Miss Julia Gaylord, who is making such rapid progress in her art; Miss Georgina Burns, who has already won and merited a large share of public approval; the graceful and unaffected Miss Giulia Warwick; Miss Josephine Yorke, the promising contralto; Mr. Joseph Maas, now our rising operatic tenor; Mr. F. C. Packard (tenor); Mr. Walter Bolton (barytone); Mr. Ludwig (bass); and passing others too numerous to specify—last not least—the in his way incomparable Mr. Charles Lyall, whom we hope once again to see drawing his own portrait on the wall, in the too speedily abandoned Piccolino. In addition to these we find two "star" engagements, "for a limited number of performances"—viz., Miss Minnie Hauk, Carmen of Carmen, and Mr. August Schott (*pace* Herr von Bülow), the Wagnerian tenor after Wagner's own heart. To the former we shall be indebted for Hermann Goetz's long-promised opera, *The Taming of the Shrew*—"done into English," as the old translators express it, by the Rev. J. Troutbeck; to the latter for *Lohengrin*, with an English version by Mr. J. P. Jackson, whose translation of the *Fliegende Holländer* obtained general praise from the *literati*. Miss Hauk is also to play Elsa and Aida, an English version of Verdi's greatest work having been expressly written by Mr. Henry Hersee. Another opera of high pretensions, to be given for the first time in English, is the *Mignon* of Ambrose Thomas, with the original Opéra Comique dialogue made vernacular by the ready pen of Mr. Arthur Mathison, the part of Mignon to be undertaken by Miss Gaylord, who has played with great success at Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, &c. The remaining operas during the season will be selected from the ample repertory of thirty-two more or less popular works at the immediate disposition of the management. Among those pretty sure of a frequent hearing is the inevitable

Carmen, in which Madame Selina Dolaro will, as last year, assume the character of the gipsy-heroine. So far, all prophecies brightly for Mr. Carl Rosa's new venture, which begins to-night with Wagner's *Rienzi*, the part of the Roman Tribune, formerly so well sustained by Mr. Joseph Maas, now devolving upon Herr Schott, for whose *début* before an English theatrical public this earliest ambitious effort of Richard Wagner has been expressly chosen. That the result may prove successful every amateur must wish who knows what Mr. Carl Rosa has done, and may have the chance of doing, for opera sung in a language which we all of us understand, instead of in one which, as Lord Dundreary has it, "no fellow can understand." Seriously, however, "opera in English" may lead to great things—perhaps, who knows? eventually to the permanent establishment of a national lyric theatre, access to which will not be denied to native composers.

POPULAR CONCERTS.—The New Year's series of Popular Concerts began on Monday evening, and was attended by a more than usually large concourse of amateurs. The programme, in all respects attractive, contained, however, one particular feature, to which it was clear that the attention of the large majority of those present was directed. This was a quartet in E flat, for stringed instruments, which had never before been heard in public. The composer of the quartet was Mendelssohn, who produced it at the early age of fourteen, a fact which would alone have warranted indulgent criticism had that been required. Happily no "indulgence" was needed. The quartet in E flat appeals to judgment on the strength of its own intrinsic merits. As a work proceeding from no matter what source, it can fairly claim admiration, for its symmetry of plan, unceasing melody, and thorough mastery of form; as the work of a youth of fourteen summers it is nothing short of a prodigy. The first movement (*allegro moderato*), is all tunefulness and grace; the second, in the minor key (*Adagio non troppo*) all expression—too deep, one might imagine, coming whence it came; the third, a minuet and trio, impregnated with the spirit of Haydn and Mozart, the minuet savouring of the genial Haydn, the trio of the more impassioned Mozart. The final movement, a fugue built upon three themes, is a veritable masterpiece of contrapuntal contrivance, phenomenal indeed, bearing in mind that it was the work of a mere child in years. To criticise would be superfluous, although it would stand the test of the most searching criticism. Enough that, played to absolute perfection by Madame Norman Neruda, Herr Ries, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti, it found a thoroughly sympathetic and appreciative audience, who applauded movement after movement with heartiness and unanimity not to be mistaken, and called for the executants at the end. In this early quartet Mr. Arthur Chappell has added to his apparently exhaustless repertory a gem of the purest water—a diamond without flaw. That Signor Piatti has entirely recovered his health was made manifest by his superb playing, with Mdlle. Janotha, of the *Tema con variazioni* which Mendelssohn composed for his brother Paul—an old favourite from the beginning of these concerts. Mdlle. Janotha gave, as solo, Chopin's *Polonaise* in F sharp minor, Herr Henschel sang *Lieder* by Schumann and Brahms, and the concert, delightful from first to last, was brought to an end with one of the most cheerful and spontaneous of Haydn's quartets (in C major), the final rondo of which is almost comic in its genial merriment.

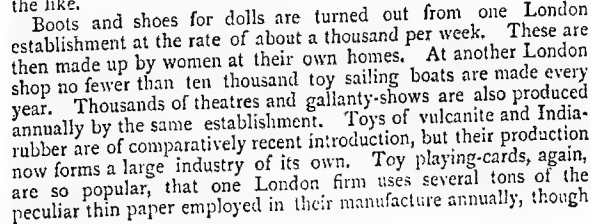
WAIFS.—Madame Marino's impersonation of Maria in the *Figlia del Reggimento* seems to please the frequenters of the Royal Academy of Music, if we may credit the New York Journals, quite as much as her Amina and Dinorah. Some prefer it to either. At any rate is a marked success. Just now the popular Belgian *cantatrice* is a real boon to Mr. Mapleson, whose look-out previous to her arrival was by no means bright. After the New York season is over she is to make a tour through the States, visiting the chief towns, where opera is an absolute requirement.—*La Fille du Tambour Major*, now playing with great success, is Offenbach's 100th opera. The facility of this composer is extraordinary, and would be still more welcome if fertility of invention went apace with it.—Professor Macfarren's fine cantata, *May Day*, a vigorous and healthy example of the genuine English school, of which, by the way, we do not possess too many examples, was recently performed with great success by the Philharmonic Society at Dunster. Some of our smaller country towns appear to be reading a wholesome lesson to London societies, amateur and professional.—Musicians and lovers of music will be pleased to hear that the illness of Sir John Goss has taken a favourable turn, and that he is convalescent.—At the request (command?) of the German Emperor, Madame Pauline Lucca will go from Vienna to Berlin, and fulfil a short "star" engagement, notwithstanding her having previously declined the propositions offered to her by Herr von Hülsen, intendant general and manager of the Royal Opera.—The annual "Beethoven Prize" offered by the Vienna Conservatoire for the best composition, which, in consequence of the small ability exhibited by competitors has been withheld since 1875, is this year awarded to a young musician, Herr Hugo Reinhold, for a *suite* with pianoforte and orchestra.—At Hesse-Cassel the 200th birthday of Weber was celebrated by a special performance of *Der Freischütz* at the Theatre Royal, in that town. There was also a *Festspiel*, which represented the leading characters of Weber's most celebrated operas laying tributes of respect and homage at the feet of the great German composer.—Madame Adeline Patti's second appearance at the Munich Theatre Royal was postponed in consequence of indisposition.—Another new Art journal is now published at Naples, under the title of *Partenope*; Turin having started one called *Il Diavolo Rosso*.—A new theatre of large proportions is being erected at Mercedes, in the Argentine Republic.—A young daughter of Madame Pauline Viardot-Garcia has composed an opera, entitled *Les Fêtes de Bacchus*, which is to be played in Stockholm.—M. Henri Wieniawski, the eminent violinist, whose state of health was at one time looked upon as desperate, is now, according to letters received from Moscow, out of danger.

A LEAF FROM THE CZAR'S DIARY has been discovered by the *San Francisco News Letter*, and touchingly relates the cares of royalty. "Nov. 6, 1879.—Got up at 7 A.M., and ordered my bath. Found there were four gallons of vitriol in it, and did not take it. Being unable to wash, went to breakfast somewhat grimy. The Nihilists had placed two torpedoes on the stairs, but I did not step on them. The coffee smelt so strongly of prussic acid that I was afraid to drink it, and the fish was so bitter that I only ate one mouthful of it. Found a scorpion in my left slipper, but luckily shook it out before putting it on. Somebody had placed a centipede in the pocket where I keep my handkerchief, but it crawled out before I had occasion to use it. Just before stepping into the carriage to go for my morning drive, it was blown into the air, killing the coachman and the horses instantly. The scoundrels were just two minutes too soon, reckoning on my punctuality. I did not drive. Took a light lunch off hermetically sealed American canned goods. They can't fool me there. Found a poisoned dagger in my favourite chair, with the point sticking out. Did not sit down on it. Went to lie down, examined the bed as usual, and found a cobra di capella under the pillow. Had dinner at 6 P.M., and made Baron Laischounowski taste every dish. He died before the soup was cleared away. Couldn't get any one else to do any more tasting, so went upstairs and consumed some Baltimore oysters and some London Stout, that I have had locked up for five years. Went to the theatre, and was shot at three times in the first act. Had the entire audience hanged. Went home to bed, and slept all night on the roof of the palace. Have ordered a cast-iron suit of armour and a mask."



CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES AT SOME OF THE LONDON THEATRES

* See "British Manufacturing Industries" (London: Stanford).



and every one who knows the kind of eyes deer have can understand the eloquent dumb beseeching with which they look out of their prison, imploring you to come and release them from the hateful shackle. All this may not be cruelty to animals in law, but that it is in fact no feeling man can doubt, and the sooner the Society moves for an extension of its jurisdiction the better.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Jungle Life in India: V. Ball, M.A. Thos. de la Rue and Co.
Military Religious Orders: F. C. Woodhouse, M.A. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
Alexander Duff, Vol. II.: George Smith, LL.D.; Africa, Past and Presents by an Old Resident: The White Cross and Dove of Pearls. Hodder and Stoughton.
The Crayfish (International Scientific Series): Prof. Huxley; Jesus of Nazareth: Edward Clodd; Sonnets and Songs (New Edition): Emily Pfeiffer. C. Kegan Paul and Co.

Friend and Lover (3 vols.): Iza Duffus Hardy; Through the Storm (3 vols.): Charles Quentin. Hurst and Blackett.
The Brown Hand and the White (3 vols.): Mrs. Compton Reade; Guzman the Good, &c. (Second Edition, with Additions): R. J. Gillman. Chapman and Hall.
Dowdham: W. R. Ansell; Gaslight and Stars: Fredk. Langbridge.
Marcus Ward and Co.
Brother and Sister (2 vols.): Lucy Scott; Bywords: Charlotte M. Yonge; Fourteen Months in Canton: Mrs. Gray; Life and Work of Mary Carpenter (2 vols.): J. E. Carpenter, M.A.; Amateur Theatricals (Art at Home Series). Macmillan.
Daireen (2 vols.): F. F. Moore; Collected Verses: Violet Fane. Smith, Elder, and Co.
Called to the Rescue (3 vols.): Anna M. Duvey; History of the Honourable Artillery Company: Capt. G. A. Raikes. Bentley and Son.
The Trade of the World; Robert G. Webster, LL.B.; Youth, its Care and Culture: Dr. Mortimer Granville. David Bogue.
Hot-pot, or Miscellaneous Papers: Francis Francis; The Rural Almanac, 1880. Field Office.
The Natal Magistrate: Capt. A. N. Montgomery. P. Davis and Sons, Pietermaritzburg.

Among the Boers: John Nixon. Remington.
The Coins of the Realm: Earl of Liverpool. Effingham Wilson.
Great Names in European History: W. H. D. Adams. Edinburgh Publ. Co.
Ambition's Dream, in Two Fyttes (New Edition). Griffith and Farnan.
The Winter's Tale, according to the First Folio: Allan Park Paton. Edmonston and Co., Edinburgh.
A Treasury of English Sonnets: David M. Main. Alexander, Ireland, and Co., Manchester.
Pay Hospitals of the World: Henry C. Burdett. J. & A. Churchill.
Money: James Platt. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.
Curability of Cataract with Medicines: J. C. Burnett, M.D. Homeopathic Publishing Co.
A Guide to Nature-Printing Butterflies, and Moths: A. M. C. Harrison.
Poetical Works of Bayard Taylor. Houghton, Osgood, and Co.
Her Lover's Friend, and other Poems: Nora Perry. Trubner.
British Dogs, Part VI.: Hugh Dalziel. Bazaar Office.
Shannon Floods, 1879. H. French, Congrat. Park, Roscrea.
Jobson's Enemies, Book III.: E. Jenkins, M.P. Strahan and Co.
Christian Remembrancer Birthday Book: The late Mrs. C. Elliott. R. and A. Suttaby.

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TO YOUNGER SONS OF THE NOBILITY, COUNTRY GENTLEMEN, and MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.—Wanted to establish a chain of private agencies throughout the United Kingdom by one of the oldest established Wine Houses in existence, and one holding appointments to H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Permanent and liberal conditions will be granted to those possessing and introducing good connection. The strictest confidence ensured.—Apply to "MERCATOR," care of Messrs. Geo. Street and CO., 30, Cornhill, London, E.C.

HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL (SELECT) FOR LADIES, BOLTON HOUSE, 102, Clapham Road, Surrey. Established 1867. A private home where patients suffering from serious diseases, and requiring special supervision, can obtain the best medical and surgical treatment without incurring anxiety in their own homes. Treatise of successful cases forwarded on two stamps. Terms from Four Guineas per week. Physician, DAVID JONES, M.D. Consultations daily, 11 till 1 (Tuesday and Friday excepted), at 15, Welbeck Street, London.

ARGUS CLUB.—A New First-class Proprietary Club, 8, Bennett Street, St. James's. Annual Subscription, 5 guineas. Country Members, 3 guineas. Members now joining will only have to pay 2 1/2 guineas to end of financial year, June 30, 1880.

COWLEY COLLEGE, HERTS (Ten Miles from London, and near the Barnet Station on main line, Great Northern Railway).—The NEXT TERM WILL BEGIN ON JAN. 27. Special preparation for the University Local and Civil Service Examinations. Fees for Board and Tuition, £30 and 45s. a year. Prospectus of the HEAD MASTER, Montague House, New Barnet.

BORDIGHERA, ITALY.—Hotel BEAU RIVAGE, with Pension. This newly-furnished Hotel, situated (au Midi) with sea view and large garden, is now open for the winter season. Omnibus at the Station. P. GUGLIEMI, Proprietor.

SANDOWN, ISLE OF WIGHT, ROYAL PIER HOTEL. A winter resort, during which time special terms can be had on application to Mr. C. O. Wilkinson, Manager.

BIARRITZ, GRAND HOTEL. This magnificent establishment, just opposite the Sea and Baths. Finest situation in the town. Refreshments for travellers of its great comfort, excellent cooking, and moderate charges.

The GRAND HOTEL is open all the year round. During the winter months, the prices will be (for board and lodging inclusive) FROM TEN TO FOURTEEN FRANCES PER DAY, according to floors occupied.

Nothing will be neglected to secure visitors every possible comfort.

FOR FAMILY ARMS (Lincoln's Inn Heraldic Office) send Name and County. Sketch, 3s. 6d.; in colours, 7s. 6d. Arms Painted and Engraved on Seal, Dies, &c.—PUGH BROTHERS, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; and 76, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. Prize Medal, Paris, 1878.

VITREMANIE (Stained Windows). By this simple process windows may be quickly and richly decorated. Price List post free.

London: W. BARNARD, 119, Edgware Road.

CAUTION.—BOND'S CRYSTAL PALACE GOLD MEDAL MARKING INK. Three Gold, five Silver, other Medals. Some chemists and stationers, extra profit, deceive. Genuine Ink, "Daughter of late John Bond." Works, 75, Southgate Road, N. No heating required. Legitimized and criminal conviction, conspiracy, misrepresentation, or colourable imitation.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The exciting pain of gout and rheumatism is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by the celebrated medicine, BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS. They require no restraint or diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 1/2d. and 2s. 6d. per box.

CHILBLAINS.—Instant relief and cure by using "DREDDGE'S HEAL ALL." Of all chemists, 1s. 3/4d. a bottle.

STOCK TAKING.

A Genuine Sale of Goods is now taking place at Peter Robinson's, of "REGENT STREET," and will continue during the month of January.

All Goods in every Department are considerably reduced, in order to effect A LARGE SALE.

AT PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE, "REGENT STREET."

BEST ENGLISH CRAPES ONLY ARE USED, which stand the wet and damp weather.

WIDOW'S DRESS, beautifully fitted, made complete, from £3 10 0

WIDOW'S BONNET and CAP, made by French Milliners £1 10 0

WIDOW'S MANTLE or PALETOT handsomely trimmed, from £3 3 0

DRESSES, made complete, for a Parent, Sister, or Brother, from £3 5 6

MANTLES and PALETOTS, handsomely trimmed, for ditto, from £2 10 0

BONNETS, New Styles, made by French Milliners, from £2 8 9

The BARODA CRAPE—Economical Dresses made entirely of this new material, for Deep Mourning, from £2 10 0

Good-Fitting Dressmakers are sent to All Parts with a Full Assortment of Goods, and to take Orders, immediately on receipt of Letter or Telegram, WHICH MUST BE CLEARLY ADDRESSED—

REGENT ST., Nos. 256 to 262, otherwise they will not reach as desired.

To COMMENCE on MONDAY, the 12th inst. JAY'S

SALE of Superabundant Autumn and Winter Costumes, Mantles, Textile Fabrics, Millinery, and other articles, with many specialities suitable for Spring Costumes and Dresses.

Costumes in Silk, Velvet, Cashmere, and other fashionable materials, at 35 per cent. off the current prices.

Mantles lined with Fur, Velvet Mantles, and others, trimmed with Crape, reduced 30 per cent.

Black Textile Fabrics. 50 pieces of Black Marine Serge, all wool, at 1s. per yard. Double milled Brighton Serge, 4d. per yard.

Black Stuff Costumes. Reductions on every made-up Costume.

Grenadine, from 6d. per yard.

Ladies' Underclothing. A quantity of French pattern Underclothing at half the cost prices.

Juvenile Clothing for both sexes, very cheap.

This Sale will not in any way affect the execution of the usual mourning orders, a special staff being retained for the purpose.

MOURNING. Messrs. JAY'S experienced Dressmakers and Milliners travel to any part of the Kingdom, free of expense to purchasers, when the emergencies of mourning require the immediate execution of orders. They take with them dresses and millinery, besides materials at 1s. per yard and upwards cut from the piece, all marked in plain figures, and at the same price as if purchased at the London General Mourning Warehouse in Regent Street.

Reasonable estimates are also given for household mourning at a great saving to large or small families.

JAY'S, THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Regent Street, W.

IMITATION MEANS MERIT.

THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN. The Ladies are indebted for this fabric to no supposititious individual, but to Mr. LOUIS, the inventor. It has fairly aroused the jealousy of velvet manufacturers, as is proved by the number of kinds now advertised, all claiming equality with the "LOUIS," which has given equality to the velvet manufacturer since it obtained so great a success under its own distinctive title.

Imitations, of course, have been numerous. One has had to change its name and retire from infringing, paying legal expenses, whilst others have been such transparent counterfeiters that they can scarcely deceive. They even resort to the stamping of their various names every yard on the back, a method first practised by Mr. Louis to prevent ladies being imposed upon when requiring his speciality. The "LOUIS" is the only Permanent Oriental Blue Black. It has received the well-merited praise and approval of the various fashionable journals, and one (in alluding to these frequent imitations) denounces the practice as a mean and contemptible way to divert from their proper channels the fruits of a legitimate enterprise and labour.

WATSON, BONTOR, and CO., BRUSSELS CARPETS.

VELVET CARPETS, &c. EXHIBITION MEDALS, 1861, 1862: DUBLIN, 1865; 34 and 36, OLD BOND STREET, W.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Full particulars around each bottle. Ask your nearest Chemist for THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER, prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford Street, London, and sold everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.

"AND TEETH LIKE ROWS OF PEARLS." JEWELRY and BROWN'S exquisite Compound, the ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.

The only genuine is signed JEWELRY and BROWN, Manchester. Established 50 Years. WHITE and SOUND TEETH, healthy gums, with the rosy brightness of colour so essential to beauty, and fragrant breath, are all insured by the use of this speciality. Pots, 1s. 6d. Double, 2s. 6d. All Perfumers and Chemists.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous lozenges are sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s. 1/2d. per box. People troubled with a "backing cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.

CHARLES GASK & CO. (Limited).

USUAL WINTER SALE. GREAT ADVANTAGES TO THE PUBLIC. See below.

58 to 62, Oxford Street; 1 to 5, Wells Street.

28,000 metres BLACK and FASHIONABLE WINTER COLOURED SILKS, 1s. 11d. COST: 10s. 9s. 11d.

TO 45. 0d. per yard. 17s. 6d. to 20s. 11d. The New Jersey Co.

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CARPETS
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PERSIAN
INDIAN
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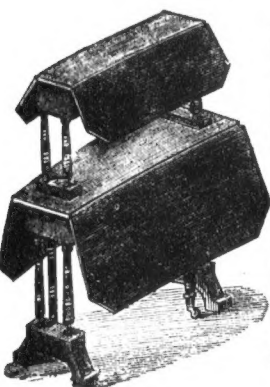
145, 146, 147, 148, 149,

TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.

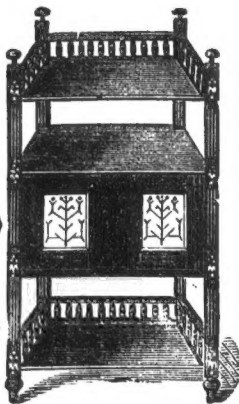
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ART FURNITURE.

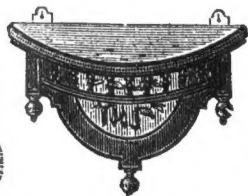
MAPLE and CO. have at the present time a most wonderful assortment of NEW and ARTISTIC FURNITURE on SHOW.



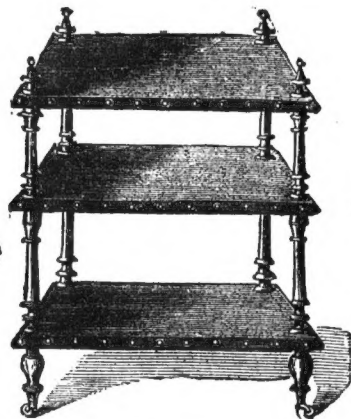
Double 5 ft. black walnut Sutherland tea table.
Ditto black and gold. £2 5 0
2 18 6



Black and Gold Early English Cabinet, with decorated doors, £3 15s.



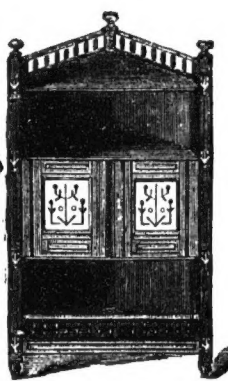
Decorated Bracket for straight wall, 15 in. long, 12s.



Handsome black and gold 3-tier whatnot, with shelves, covered in any colour cloth, £2 10s. Ditto, in silk stamped figured plush, any shade of colour, £2 15s.



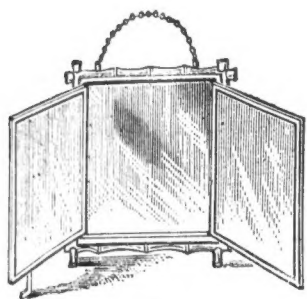
Decorated bracket to fit in corner, 12s.



Black and Gold Early English Corner Cabinet, with two doors, and nicely decorated, £3 15s.



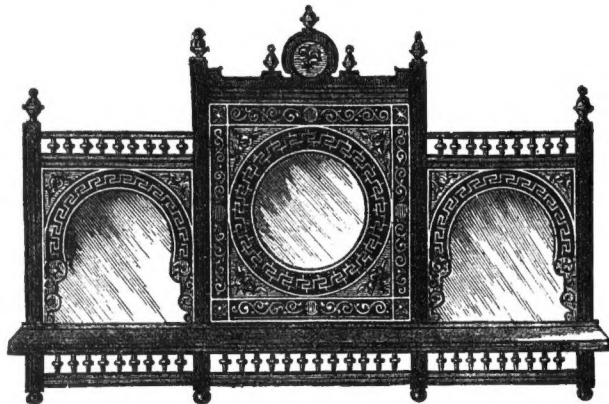
Decorated Glass in Early English, with painted panels; size, 2 ft. 5 in. wide, by 2 ft. 7 in. high, £2 15s.



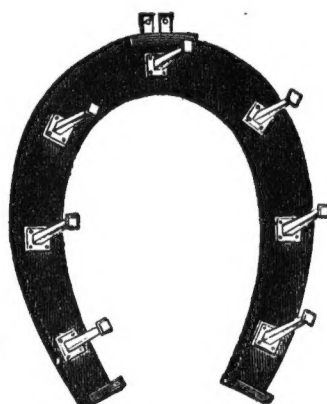
The Triplet Dressing Glass, reflecting the sides and back of head, to stand on table or hang on wall. Small size, 15s. 9d. The plates in the design as shown are 11 in. by 11 in., 21s.; 12 in. by 12 in., 24s. 9d.; 13 in. by 13 in., 28s. 9d.



CLOSED.



Handsome Shelf, with three plate glasses, beautifully decorated panels; extreme measurement, 4 ft. long by 2 ft. 6 in. high, £5.



Jockey Club Hat and Whip Holder, in Mahogany, Oak, or Walnut, with seven silver plated hooks. Size, 30 in. by 24 in., 24s. 6d.; Small size ditto, with six hooks, 14s. 9d.



The Japanese Screen, with cretonne on both sides, 17s. 9d.

MAPLE AND CO.,
TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD,
LONDON.

THE LARGEST AND MOST CONVENIENT
FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT
IN THE WORLD.

A House of any magnitude Furnished throughout in Three Days, saving time, trouble, and expense. A great advantage to Country Customers. Purchasers are invited to inspect the Manufactured Stock—the largest in England.

An Illustrated Catalogue
containing the price of every article
required in Furnishing
post free.

HOTELS, CLUBS, SHIPPERS, AND LARGE BUYERS WILL FIND GREAT ADVANTAGES—ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

"PERFECTION AT LAST."



MANCUNIMUM.

WARRANTED
FAST BLACK.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS
IN THE
DYEING AND FINISHING OF VELVETEENS.

"MANCUNIMUM"
(REGISTERED)

VELVETEEN.

Warranted DEEP FAST BLACK.

Stamped every Yard on the Back with the Name and Trade Mark.

Since the introduction of velveteen a marked change has taken place in this material. Various foreign and English manufacturers compete in the production of velveteen, and still further improvements are noticeable in each new introduction. A superb velveteen has just been brought under my notice, it is called the "Mancunium" velveteen, from the ancient name of the city of Manchester, when held by the Romans—a somewhat different Manchester than the Cottonopolis of to-day. Messrs. Wright and Shaw, of 102, Market Place, Manchester, are the manufacturers of this splendid fabric, and it is owing to this firm that I am enabled to speak of this velveteen, which will be of an immense importance to many. The Mancunium Velveteen is of a pure black colour, finer and deeper than ordinary velveteens, which err on the side of blueness, and therefore match with no other black material; the finish of the new velveteen is both soft and brilliant, and it in all respects resembles silk velvet; the cost is from less than 2s. 6d. per yard. The best material for mingling with velveteen is satin; but the Mancunium velveteen is so rich and full in tone that it can be used as trimming for all classes of fabrics, and can be procured of all drapers, and in any length of Mr. Chapman, Notting Hill, W., and all first-class drapers.

CHAPMAN'S, NOTTING HILL, W.
AND OF ALL FIRST-CLASS DRAPERS.

PETER ROBINSON, Oxford St.,
STOCK-TAKING SALE.
All Winter Goods Reduced.
All Surplus Stock Reduced.
Particulars on application post free.

GREAT SALE OF Silks, Dresses,
Costumes, Mantles, Gloves, Lace,
Drapery, Furs, Fancy Goods.

STOCK-TAKING SALE.

100 dress lengths COLOURED GROS
GRAINS, usual price from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d., now
reduced for sale at 2s. 6d. per yard.

REMAINTS OF COLOURED SILKS, 2 to 10 yards,
selling quantities from 3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d., now marked
at 1s. 2d. per yard.

50 pieces of new COLOURED LYON SILKS, at
1s. 2d.

50 lengths of RICH BROCADED SILKS, including
Lorient, present pattern, at 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 5s. 6d.
per yard.

50 pieces of guaranteed BLACK SILKS, at 2s. 11d.,
reduced to 1s. 11d. per yard.

Black and Coloured SILK COSTUMES, reduced to
1s. 11d. per yard.

Rich Evening Silk Costumes, trimmed with Satin Bro-
cade and Velvet, from 12s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.

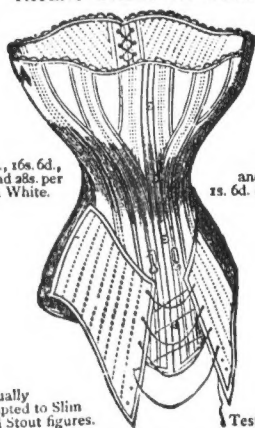
100 black Silk Train Skirts, 18s. 9d.
100 black Silk Skirts, at 1 guinea.

PETER ROBINSON, PARCELS FREE.
103 to 105, OXFORD STREET, W.

Velveteen—The Book of Christmas Eve, 1879, contains
the following paragraph—

"THE 'LOUIS' VELVETEEN.
At the present time, when there is a great
demand for it in England and France for velveteen,
ladies are disappointed at the wear of the
velveteens which they purchase, because the beautiful
colour of the material disappears before a dress has
been worn many times. A simple method of avoiding
this disappointment is that of purchasing
the 'LOUIS' Velveteen, the back of which is clearly
marked with the name. The permanent Oriental blue
of the 'LOUIS' Velveteen has all the bloom of good velvet,
and its high lights and its dark shadows; it drapes
softly and wears remarkably well." Can be
procured from all drapers. Avoid all the numerous imita-
tions now offered. Wholesale London Depot; J. H.
LEE, 52, Watling Street, E.C.

CARLSON'S PATENT
BINDER CORSET.
"The Corset of the Future."
PATENT STEAM MOULDED.



Equally adapted to Slim and Stout figures.

See Medical Testimonials.

To be obtained from most Drapers and Outfitters, or, when not obtainable, sent on receipt of amount by the Wholesale Agents:

HERBERT MILLAR, and CO.,
73 and 74, Wood Street, London.
Beware of Imitations.
Ask for "Carlson's" and see Trade Mark on every Corset and Box. Circular on application.

THOMPSON AND CAPPER'S
DENTIFRICE WATER

Preserves and Whitens the Teeth, Sweetens the Breath, Strengthens the Gums, and penetrates where tooth powder cannot. Declared by Physicians and Dentists the best preparation yet before the public. Sold in 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. bottles, by all Chemists, THOMPSON and CAPPER, 55, Bold St., Liverpool.

NOCURE NO PAY.—BALDNESS
CURABLE by the use of EAU MALLERON.
Contracts made on the above terms. References given to persons cured by this remedy. Pamphlets sent free.
Apply to the FRENCH HYGIENIC SOCIETY,
56, Conduit Street, London, W.

EAU FIGARO.—The last scientific
discovery for RESTORING FADED and GREY
HAIR to its ORIGINAL COLOUR. Cleansing,
Harmless, Colourless. To prove that this is "bona-
fide," if a sample of hair be sent before purchase of the
bottle, a sample of hair be sent before purchase of the
bottle, stating the original colour, the same will
be returned completely restored. Price 5s. and 6s. per
bottle. Full particulars will be sent on application to
the FRENCH HYGIENIC SOCIETY, 56, Conduit
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ROWLANDS' ODONTO has been
proved by its unparalleled success of 50 years to
be the best Dentifrice for procuring White and Sound
Teeth, Healthy Gums and Fragrant Breath, being per-
fectly free from all deleterious and acid compounds,
which give a temporary whiteness to the teeth, but ul-
timately ruin the enamel. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers

HEALTHY SKIN AND GOOD
COMPLEXION.

PEARS'

TRANSPARENT

SOAP.

PURE, FRAGRANT, AND DURABLE.

THE BEST FOR TOILET, NURSERY, AND
FOR SHAVING.

Recommended in The Journal of Cutaneous Medicine,
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MR. ERASMUS WILSON,
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as "The most refreshing and agreeable balm for the
skin." Used by the

PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AND
THEIR CHILDREN.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND PERFUMERS
EVERYWHERE.



ON AN AVERAGE, about every
seven days AN OPPOSITION VELVETEEN
to the "LOUIS" is started, and endeavoured to be
introduced to public notice, under one name or another.
NOT only is the style of making up, and the stamping of
the name on the back of every yard resorted to IN
ORDER TO DECEIVE, but they are actually asserted to
be equal or superior. The Proprietor of the
"LOUIS" Velveteen, whilst admitting that "imitation
is the sincerest form of flattery," cannot but caution the
public that the genuine article is stamped EVERY
YARD AT THE BACK THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN,
in plain letters. AVOID ALL IMITATIONS UNDER
WHATEVER NAMES THEY ARE OFFERED.

ANNUAL SALE.—Regent House.
J. ALLISON and CO. beg respectfully to announce
that their ANNUAL WINTER SALE has COM-
MENCED, and that they are now prepared to OFFER
A LARGE PORTION of their well-selected STOCK at
considerably reduced prices. Amongst special pur-
chases will be offered a parcel of 24-inch Gros Grains, at
4s. 11d., worth 7s. 6d.; wide Sash Ribbons from 12 1/2d. to
1s. 6d.; Kid Gloves at 2s. 11d., each pair guaranteed. Costumes,
Mantles, and other Fancy Goods, depreciated by change
of fashion, at very low prices.
238, 240, 242, REGENT STREET.



THOMSON'S PRIZE MEDAL, STEAM MODELLED, GLOVE-FITTING, TRUE-
FIT and CURTAIN CORSETS. The highest perfection of fit and finish, sold by all first-class Drapers and Outfitters through-
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ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR.

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CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE contains NEW and POPULAR DANCE MUSIC by J. ALBERT, LAMOTHE, F. GODFREY, METRA, and EMILE WALLEUVEL, including the "Connaught Lancers," "Fanfare Polka," "Can't Stop Galop," &c., &c.
Price 1s. Postage free, 1s. 3d.
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ECHOES OF THE HUNT. A
Transcription for the Piano of the WHYTE-MELVILLE'S HUNTING SONGS, "Drink, Puppy, Drink," "The Clipper that Stands in the Stall at the Top," and "The Galloping Squire," by COTSFORD DICK.
Price 2s. net.
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THE GOOD GREY MARE. THEO. MARZIALS.
THE GALLOPING SQUIRE. E. R. TERRY. 2s. net.
THE CLIPPER THAT STANDS IN THE STALL AT THE TOP. J. L. HATTON. 2s. net.
DRINK, PUPPY, DRINK! 2s. net.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street.

SONGS after HANS ANDERSEN.
Words by F. E. WEATHERBY. Music by J. L. MOLLOY.
The Little Match Girl. The Little Tin Soldier. Two Little Lives.
The Old Street Lamp. Punchinello. The Dustman.
Each 2s. net.
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CHARLES D'ALBERT'S NOVELTIES.
THE CONNAUGHT LANCERS. 2s. net.
CAN'T STOP GALOP. 2s. net.
DRINK, PUPPY, DRINK! 2s. net.
AFGHANISTAN QUADRILLE. 2s. net.
CANDAHAR WALTZ. 2s. net.
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DISTANT SHORE WALTZ. 2s. net.
CLEOPATRA GALOP. 2s. net.
LOVE LETTER POLKA. 2s. net.
FANFARE POLKA. 1s. 6d.
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DANSE POMPEUSE for the
Piano. Composed by ALFRED CELLIER, and performed with great success at the Promenade and Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts by Madame Montigny-Renard.
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CHAPPELL and CO.'S THREE YEARS' SYSTEM of HIRE of PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, and AMERICAN ORGANS, by which the instrument becomes the property of the hirer at the end of the third year, provided each quarter's hire shall have been regularly paid in advance. Pianofortes from two guineas; harmoniums from 4s. 4s.; and American Organs from 4s. 10s. a quarter.
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CHAPPELL and CO.'S PIANINOS, from 20 guineas.

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CHICKERING PIANOFORTES, from 120 guineas.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S ALEXANDER HARMONIUMS, for Church, Schools, or Drawing Rooms, from 4 to 150 guineas, or on the Three Years' System, from 4s. 15s. per quarter.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S Improved AMERICAN ORGANS, combining pipes with reeds. Manufactured by Clough and Warren, Detroit, U.S.A. The immense advantages these instruments possess over the organs hitherto imported have induced Messrs. Chappell and Co. to undertake the sole agency of this eminent manufactory. A large variety on view from 25 to 150 guineas. Price lists on application to CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street.

CLOUGH and WARREN'S favourite ORGAN, compass 5-octave, ten stops, four sets of reeds of 2½ octaves each, knee swell, elegant carved Canadian walnut case. Price 25 guineas. With 12 stops, Sub-bass, and a Knee-pedal, 35 guineas. Illustrated price list free by post. Sole Agents, CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street.

ALL instruments may be hired or purchased on the Three Years' System.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street.

A LARGE DISCOUNT to PURCHASERS for CASH.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street.

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THE DISTIN CORNET, from 43 to 100 guineas.
THE DISTIN CELEBRATED LIGHT VALVE CORNETS, 7 and 9 guineas, are the best Cornets manufactured.
THE DISTIN MINIATURE CORNET-A-PISTONS, 9 guineas.
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THE DISTIN DRAG and POST HORNS and BAND INSTRUMENTS, at all prices.
THE DISTIN MONTHLY BRASS BAND JOURNAL, 10s. 6d. per annum.
NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE now ready.
BOOSEY and CO., Manufacturers to the Army of Brass Military Band Instruments, Flutes, and Clarinets, 295, Regent Street, London. Manufactory, Stanhope Place, W.

PRATTEN'S PERFECTED FLUTES, Cylinders and Cone, commencing at 4s. The Siccama Flute and the Boehm Oia and New System of Fingering. Particulars of all these instruments upon application to the Manufacturers, BOOSEY and CO., 295, Regent Street, W.

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Published at 3s. and 4s. per copy.
The following are selected from a Catalogue of some hundreds of standard Pianoforte Solos, which we are offering at greatly reduced prices.

Air Louis XIII.	Henry Ghys.
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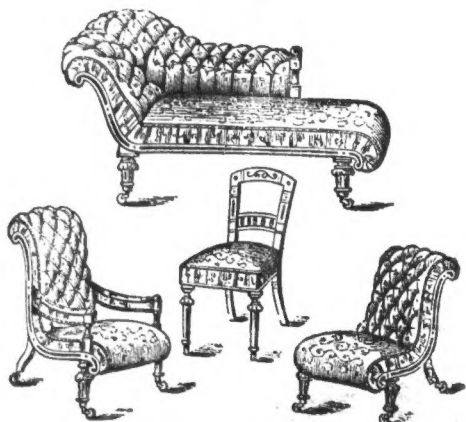
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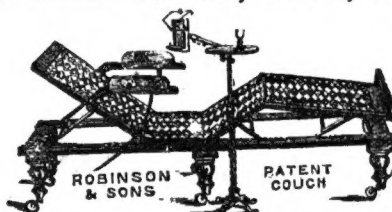
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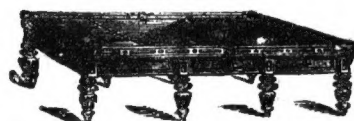
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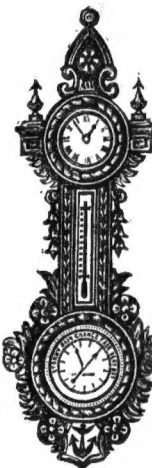
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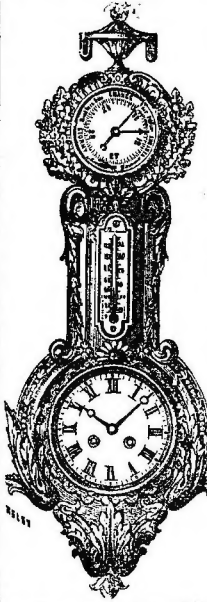
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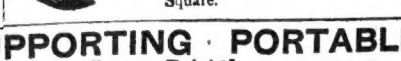
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